

Thursday,
13th September, 1956

LOK SABHA DEBATES

VOLUME VII, 1956

(10th September to 13th September, 1956)



सत्यमेव जयते



THIRTEENTH SESSION, 1956

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Date 13.04.2015

2597

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 13th September, 1956

*The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Estimates Committee's Recommendations

*2104. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the various recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report of the Estimate's Committee relating to Passenger Amenities ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the following recommendations:—

- (i) re-modelling schemes of big stations should not be charged under the head "Passengers to Amenities" but under the works head,
- (ii) transference of certain items of expenditure which do not legitimately belong to the head "Passenger Amenities" to other more appropriate heads of account, and
- (iii) reservation in all Mail and Express trains for third class passengers travelling over a distance of 100 miles or more?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) After due consideration action where necessary has been taken on many of the Estimates Committee's recommendations in their 25th Report (51 out of a total of 69 items).

(b) These recommendations, amongst a few others are under active consideration. Orders have so far issued for the deletion of one item (*viz.* fire fighting arrangements or equipment at stations parcel offices and goods sheds) from the list

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2698

of works classified as amenities for passengers and other Railway users.

Shri Dabhi : May I know what is the reaction of the Government to the remarks of the Estimates Committee, namely, a large share of the expenditure incurred under the heads "Passenger Amenities" is taken up by big stations, with the result that the provision of even the minimum basic amenities at small stations is neglected?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : It is not a quite correct to say that we are spending most of the money provided for the amenities of passengers on the construction of big railway stations. Traffic has increased so much that some of those stations have to be remodelled. Especially with a view to provide more transport capacity, the yards roundabout the stations have to be expanded, and when the yards have to be re-modelled and further extended, the station building has also to be changed and sometimes it has to be shifted from one place to another. In such cases there is no way out. When we have to build newer stations, naturally we have to build them with a view to the increased traffic on the railways.

Shri Dabhi : Is it a fact that according to the Estimate's Committee items such as conversion of narrow gauge into metre-gauge or broad-gauge—items which do not legitimately come under "Passenger Amenities" are included under this head?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : It was done on one occasion and the matter has been reconsidered. I think it will not happen again.

Estimates Committee's Recommendations

*2105. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government to implement the following recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on the Passenger Amenities:

- (i) publication of gazetteers by various Railways,

- (ii) reduction of surcharge levied for sleeping accommodation,
- (iii) setting up of a committee to examine the feasibility of revising the present designs of latrines, wash-basins, water pipes and storage tanks, provided in the third class carriages and also to improve lighting arrangements, and
- (iv) increasing the Tourist Cars on each Railway?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

- (i) The Railways have been directed to compile gazetteers.
- (ii) The matter is under consideration.
- (iii) A committee for this purpose has been appointed.
- (iv) Necessary action is being taken to increase the number of tourist cars, particularly third class tourist cars, on the Railways.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know the number of tourist cars on each Railway?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is a pretty long list. The first class tourist cars on all—the railways are 32 in the broad-gauge and 22 in the metre-gauge. Second class tourist cars—1. Third Class tourist cars on all the railways—22 in the broad gauge and 3 in the metre-gauge.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether the Government propose to remove the European type of design of the latrines?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I hope not.

नौबहन निगम

*२१०६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ईराक, ईरान और पाकिस्तान ने मिल कर एक नौबहन निगम बनाया है जो चटगांव से बसरा तक का कार्य करेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस क्षेत्र में भारतीय नौबहन पर इस का क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जहां तक भारत सरकार को मालूम है, अभी तक ऐसा कोई जहाजी कारपोरेशन नहीं बनाया गया है।

(ख) इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि ऐसे कारपोरेशन के बन जाने से कि हद तक भारतीय जहाजरानी पर असर पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : भ्रमबारों में यह बात शायद (प्रकाशित) हुई थी कि ईराक, ईरान और पाकिस्तान, जो कि मीडो (मध्य पूर्व प्रतिरक्षा संगठन) के देश हैं, ने एक कारपोरेशन कायम की है, जिसके जहाज हिन्दुस्तानी बन्दरगाहों में से होते हुये ईस्ट (पूर्वी) पाकिस्तान तक जाएंगे। मैं जानना चाहत हूं कि क्या यह बात सत्य है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यह ठीक है कि १३ जून, १९५६ को एक कांफ्रेंस (सम्मेलन) हुई थी, जिस में ईराक, ईरान और पाकिस्तान के मुमालिक (देश) शामिल थे, लेकिन जहां तक हमें पता है, अभी तक कोई कारपोरेशन बनी नहीं है, उसका वजद (अस्तित्व) अमल में नहीं आया है।

Shipping

*2107. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian ships engaged in trade between India and U. K.;

(b) whether there is any difficulty in getting adequate cargo for Indian ships in their trade with U.K. at present; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 27.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know if the hon. Parliamentary Secretary is aware of the fact that a special officer was deputed

by the Minister of Transport to enquire into the allegations of discrimination which has been practised in respect of the Indian ships as against foreign ships at Liverpool, Southampton and other British ports?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: Our information is that we have had not much difficulty in securing full cargo for our ships. In fact, our present shipping capacity cannot cope with the cargo that is available, and the shipping companies have been asked to increase their tonnage. That is the position.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: My question is about the discrimination which has been practised, between the Indian shipping companies and the British shipping companies in the British harbours. May I know, if there was no discrimination, what was the purpose of the appointment of the special officer, by the Minister of Transport, to enquire into these things?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: As I just said, the amount of cargo purchased by the Government of India abroad is of such dimensions that our shipping cannot cope with it, and in fact we require more shipping tonnage.

Shri Mohiuddin: Will the hon. Minister inform the House whether our Indian shipping companies are members of the Conference which deals with the ports mentioned by the hon. Member on that side of the House?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: Yes. We are members of the Conference.

Shri Bansal: May I know if any special officer was appointed to enquire into this kind of discrimination? That is the question of Sardar Iqbal Singh which I repeat.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No such officer was appointed. A conference was held with the foreign shipping company, and they said that no such kind of discrimination was made and that if there was any complaint, they were prepared to look into it. They gave an assurance that no such discrimination will ever be made.

Deck Travel

*2108. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Brihad Bharatya Samaj, a Co-opted Member of Deck Passengers Committee Bombay through its President has submitted a memorandum regarding improving Deck Travel;

(b) whether it is a fact that they have urged the Government of India to vest

the Deck Passengers Committee with Statutory Powers;

(c) whether the Government of India have considered the memorandum; and

(d) if so, what is their decision?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) and (d). The proposals made in the Memorandum are under consideration.

Shri Gidwani: What were the suggestions—the nature of the suggestions—made in the memorandum?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: There is a long list of suggestions that were made. If you so desire, I will place it on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: It may be placed on the Table.

Shri Gidwani: When will the decision be arrived at?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It has been decided that the D.G., Shipping, should have a discussion with the President of the Association. The President of the Association happens to be one of the hon. Members of this House, Mr Patil.

Special Type Wagons

*2109. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to manufacture the following special types of wagons for special commodities:

- (i) tank wagons for petrol and vegetable oils.
- (ii) refrigerator wagons for vegetables, fruits and milk,
- (iii) higher ceiling wagons or open wagons for carrying machinery,
- (iv) Wagons for acids and other chemicals;

(b) whether the Railways had felt any difficulty in carrying very big machineries in open wagons over some Railway bridges; and

(c) if so how that is going to be solved?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah nawaz Khan): (a) Practically all types of wagons can be manufactured in India. Since the indigenous capacity is limited against Railways' overall require-

ments, the same is being utilized for the manufacture of general type of wagons which are required in large numbers.

(b) and (c). Difficulties are sometimes experienced with exceptional sizes, but arrangements are made to surmount these.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to to the reply to part (a) of the question, may I know whether Government is going to import special type of wagons during the second Five Year Plan to meet the demands?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Yes, Sir; we will have to import some special type of wagons during the second Five Year Plan period. But, we are developing capacity for manufacturing all kinds of wagons in this country and I hope within the period of the second Plan or earlier than that, it will be possible to meet all our requirements from this country. We have planned to raise our production targets from 14,000 to 30,000 to 35,000 wagons.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know if it is a fact that some orders for the manufacture of wagons have been placed with Messrs. Burns, Bird and Braithwaite of Calcutta and if so, the number so placed?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall require notice of that.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know whether some orders have been placed for the construction of wagons at Alwynn Metal Works, Hyderabad (Deccan)?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Orders were or are placed, on various times but I cannot give the exact number of wagons etc. in all cases. I want notice.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether any estimates have been made or not as to how many wagons will be required for carrying petrol from the refineries and if so, how many wagons will be required and whether orders will be placed for them?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Orders have been placed in the year 1956-57 for wagons for petrol and vegetable oil as follows: Messrs. Braithwaites, Calcutta—250 wagons; Messrs. Jessops—300 wagons and Taxma Co., Calcutta—196 wagons.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has given the numbers; just now the hon. Minister wanted notice for it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister who answered first was not in possession of it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The whole matter is still under consideration. The Railway Board have been asked to prepare an estimate and they are drawing up their plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if it is a fact that the Government propose to set up two wagon assembling plants, one at Bareilly and the other at Allahabad?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is no such proposal.

Railway Accident

*2110. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Engine No. 7375 W.P. (Canadian) was an overaged one as per the terms of the Supplying Agency at the time of accident on 26th July, 1956;

(b) whether the said Engine was last 'washed out' on 21st July, 1956 and was overdue 'Running shed' overhauling;

(c) whether the said Engine had a continuous run at a stretch for about 10000 miles without due shed services instead of a run of 800 miles as per schedule; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to pay compensation to the Engine Crew?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) The said engine Boiler was last washed out on 20th July, 1956 and was not overdue shed overhauling.

(c) No.

(d) The question of compensation is under investigation.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that W.P. type of Canadian engines are meeting with disasters very often while on run, because of the defective machinery?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): That is not so.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether in view of the sacrifice made by the engine driver, Government are thinking of giving any special reward to the person?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is true that the driver of this train which met with this accident displayed a very outstanding gallantry and in spite of being very badly burnt, he brought the train safely into the station and saved the lives of approximately 300 passengers who had boarded that train. He is entitled to approximately Rs. 4000 to Rs. 4500 as compensation. In addition to that, the General Manager is authorised to give a reward of approxi-

mately Rs. 3000, i. e. about 24 months' salary. The matter is being considered and I assure his services will be duly recognised.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether the compensation will be paid to the families of the fireman who lost his life and also another fireman who was very seriously injured?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will consider those cases also.

Shri Barrow: The Parliamentary Secretary said, the General Manager is authorised to give a reward of Rs. 9,000. Has the Ministry or the Minister given any directions that this case should be given special consideration because of the gallantry shown by the driver?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Railway Ministry in fact feel very proud of the performance of that driver. His services will be duly recognised.

Editor, 'Kamgar'

*2111. { **Shri Ramananda Das:**
Shri B. S. Murthy:

Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 813 on 7th August, 1956 regarding the post of Editor 'Kamgar' and state:

(a) whether Government have decided upon the U.P.S.C.'s recommendation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a). and (b). With a view to securing the services of an Editor with suitable experience, Government have since revised the scale of pay of the post of Editor, 'Kamgar', from Rs. 350-620 to Rs. 530-710 and requested the Union Public Service Commission to make a fresh recruitment for the up-graded post.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know whether this post was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate? If so, what were his qualifications and the qualifications of the person now working?

Shri Abid Ali: The post was reserved for a Scheduled Caste candidate and one person, who was a Scheduled Caste Candidate, was included in the list of those who were called for interview. But the Union Public Service Commission did not consider that person suitable for this post. As for the qualifications, it is not possible for me to give them, because the papers are with the U.P.S.C.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know the qualification of the Scheduled Caste candidate and that of the candidate now working and the date from which the present man is working as Editor of Kamgar.

Shri Abid Ali: That is what I have submitted, namely, the qualifications papers are with the Public Service Commission.

Unauthorised, Constructions, Delhi

*2111-A. **Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Health to examine in detail each case of unauthorised construction in Delhi of displaced persons with a view to regularise the construction, and sell the land to its occupant on "no-profit no-loss" basis;

(b) the terms of reference, constitution and composition of the said Sub-Committee;

(c) whether any and if so, what time-limit has been fixed for the Committee to examine all the cases of unauthorised constructions; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the powers of the said Committee are merely advisory and if so, in whom does the power to take final decision on the recommendations of the said Sub-Committee vest?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) An *ad hoc* Committee was constituted in May 1955 as a result of discussions between the Ministries of Health, Works, Housing & Supply, Finance, Rehabilitation and Delhi State Government, in regard to action outstanding on matters which should be taken to fulfil the assurances given by the Minister for Works, Power and Supply in Parliament on 29th September 1951. The *ad hoc* Committee was to examine the cases of unauthorised constructions with a view to regularising them.

(b) No terms of reference were formed for the *ad hoc* Committee, nor were specific official orders issued, as the said Committee itself was an informal one. The Committee consisted of the representatives of the:—

Ministry of Health.

Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply
 Superintending Engineer, Delhi State Circle.

Ministry of Rehabilitation.
 Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust.
 Secretary, Department of Relief and Rehabilitation, Delhi State.

(c) No time limit was fixed.

(d) There is no question of the Committee having any powers. It was appointed to examine various cases and make recommendations which would again be considered by the various Ministries. Official decisions will have to be taken by the authorities concerned.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I have not been able to catch the reply which the hon. Minister gave. I want to know whether the assurances given by Shri Gadgil will be observed by this Committee or not.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not heard the whole reply or reply to any particular clause?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I only want to know whether the assurance given on the floor of the House will be observed by this Committee or not.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The *ad hoc* Committee's business is to find out, as I gave in the answer, or to examine all unauthorised structures with a view to regularising them. That is the only function of this Committee.

Study of Port Practice

*2112. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study of port practice in foreign countries has been made;

(b) if so, the recommendations made regarding their adoption in India; and

(c) the extent to which they have been given effect to?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Studies in matters relating to port engineering and port traffic operation have been made by certain officers of the Calcutta and Bombay Ports deputed to foreign countries under the United Nations Technical Assistance programmes. A statement giving the particulars of the officers and the nature of the studies made by them is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 77].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it appears that the number of officers who went abroad is five. May I know whether these officers have submitted any result of the experience that they have gained so that the other officials may study and be benefited by them?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): They were sent by different port authorities. These officers have returned and they have been able to implement certain things which they saw there and found useful in the speeding up of the work of the port. About the other ports I cannot say definitely whether they have been informed about them but generally during meetings of the Chairmen of the Port Trusts these matters are discussed and opinions are exchanged.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What are the specific points on operational matters and harbour engineering in which some improvements have been effected due to the result of their studies?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is all contained in the statement that has been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the statement some indications have been given. I want to know the specific points on which improvements have been made.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: If the hon. Member will ask for more detailed information and give separate notice, we will supply the information.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether these officers are expected to submit any report after they come to this country after having studied the problems in foreign countries?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I said, they were sent by the Port Trust, which is an independent statutory authority. I am not exactly aware whether they have submitted any formal report to them.

Well Subsidy Scheme

*2113. **Shri Ramachandra Reddi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the well subsidy schemes to improve irrigation facilities in States have been promoted and assisted by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the nature and amount of financial assistance given, State-wise; and

(c) whether full recoveries of subsidies given are being enforced strictly even though a small portion of work is left undone for want of materials?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving this information in respect of the First Five Year Plan is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 78]

(c) Subsidies are outright grants, and, therefore, are not recovered.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: In the assistance given under grants and loans, I find the loans are to the extent of Rs. 634.55 lakhs. May I know whether any portion of these loans have been collected and, if so, what proportion has been collected so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would not be able to give that information now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: From the statement I find that of the total amount that is referred to by my hon. friend, loan of Rs. 634.55 lakhs and subsidy of Rs. 294.80 lakhs have been granted. But the share for Travancore-Cochin is Rs. 0.46 lakhs. I do not know why such a small amount has been granted to that State.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It is correct; the statement does exhibit considerable difference from State to State. That depends on the readiness of the State to take advantage of the scheme. We give subsidies as follows: All Part A and Part B States: 50:50, that is, the Centre will contribute 50 per cent and the share of the State will be 50 per cent. In the case of Assam, Orissa and Jammu and Kashmir, they get 66 2/3 per cent from the Centre and they have to contribute 33 1/3 per cent. For all Part C and Part D States we give hundred per cent. For Coorg we pay 75 per cent and they have to contribute 25 per cent. So in the case of subsidy it is the readiness of the State to come forward and pay their share that determines the amount.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it takes six months after the submission of the application, for them to get any subsidy?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not received any complaint to this effect.

Shri R. P. Garg: May I know if the Government is aware that these well subsidies are distributed after about ten months after the financial year and 50 per cent of the subsidy are taken away by the government officer and the clerk, making the whole scheme a farce?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: If there is such a situation, the best remedy would be to refer it to the State Government. We are not affording financial help and the administration is in the hands of the States.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government is aware that consolidation work is going on in Punjab and PEPSU with great speed and whether Government will consider the case of Punjab and PEPSU for grant of complete subsidy in view of the changes in the allocation of the land?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): If the States ask for it, we shall consider it sympathetically.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Is it a fact that even in the case of grants if the work has not been completed or a small portion of the work is left undone, such grants are being treated as loans?

Mr. Speaker: Is it the practice of the Government to insist upon the return of the whole amount of the loan even if only a percentage of the work remains to be completed?

Shri A. P. Jain: Our policy is to assist the farmers as much as possible. Maybe there has been a misapprehension in some places or an odd case. If there is any such case, we are prepared to look into it. We do not want to be too hard. We want to help them in digging wells.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Will the Government be pleased to make enquiries in all the States about the particular situation in regard to this matter?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are receiving constantly reports from the State Governments. To the best of my knowledge, except in the case of Andhra, no such difficulty has arisen. I have promised the Agriculture Minister of Andhra that we shall give them necessary facilities so that the wells may be completed.

श्री अक्षत बर्शन : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में ये बात आई है कि यह जो कुएं बनाने के लिये सहायता दी जाती है तो पर्वतीय इलाकों में कुएं तो बन नहीं सकते तो क्या उनके लिये कोई विशेष योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा है या राज्य सरकारों को इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा गया है ?

श्री अ० प० जैन : बहरहाल कुंओं की योजना का तो कोई सवाल हो नहीं सकता क्योंकि कुंएं तो वहां पर बन ही नहीं सकते । हां प्रो मोर फुड स्कीम्स (ग्रधिक धन्न उपजामो योजनाओं) में इरीगेशन (सिंचाई) की जो स्कीम्स हैं उनसे जरूर कायदा उठा सकते हैं ।

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Has the Government evolved any rational basis for the help to the farmers or is it a random affair?

Shri A. P. Jain: There is a certain element of initiative on the part of the farmer as well as also the co-operation of the State Governments because 50 per cent of the subsidy is borne by the Centre and 50 per cent by the States. Now, the farmer may contribute something and if he is a good farmer he will take advantage of that subsidy. Then we also advance other loans.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What is the priority specification for which he would readily be able to get help?

Shri A. P. Jain: The question of disbursement vests with the State Government and I am sure they have certain rules for giving the assistance.

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना (डाक-तार विभाग)

*२११४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या संचार मंत्री २८ मई, १९५६ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २४२० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तब से डाक-तार विभाग सम्बन्धी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस योजना की मोटी रूपरेखा का एक विवरण संभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस बारे में कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय हो जायेगा; और

(घ) अब तक निर्णय न हो सकने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण-पत्र जिसमें मांगी हुई सूचना दी गई है, संभा-पटल पर रक्खा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध सं० ७६]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण पत्र में कुछ आंकड़े दिये गये हैं कि अगली पंच-वर्षीय योजना में कितने तार घर खोले जायेंगे या डाक घर खोले जायें। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि अन्तिम लक्ष्य क्या है, यानी योजना की समाप्ति तक देश में गांवों और शहरों के अन्दर क्या सुविधायें होंगी और कितने तार घर और डाक खाने हो जायेंगे, इस पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला जा सकता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मोटे तौर से यह भाषा की जाती है कि जो आंकड़े और जो लक्ष्य इस में रखे गये हैं वह प्राप्त किये जायेंगे । उनके लिये सिद्धान्त क्या होंगे, उन के विवरण पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही दिये जा चुके हैं । उन्हीं को आधार मान कर चला जायेगा, और सम्भव

हो सका तो कुछ उन आधारों से भागे भी जाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या यह सत्य है कि पहली पंच वर्षीय योजना में डाक और तार घरों के विकास के लिये ५० करोड़ रुपया निश्चित किया गया था, लेकिन कुल ४१ करोड़ रुपया ही खर्च हो पाया ? इस प्रकार से किस तरह विश्वास किया जाय कि अब की जो ६३ करोड़ रुपये रखे जा रहे हैं, उनका पूरी तरह प्रयोग हो सकेगा, खास कर १० करोड़ रुपया जो मकानों के लिये रखा जा रहा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मकानों के बनाने के सम्बन्ध में यह सत्य है कि जितनी तेजी से हम चलना चाहते हैं, उतनी तेजी से नहीं चल पाये हैं, और यही कारण है कि मकानों को बनाने में विलम्ब हुआ । मकान न बन सकने का एक कारण सामान का न मिलना भी रहा है । जो देरी उस की व्यवस्था करने में होती है, वह भी एक कारण रहा है । इन कारणों को दूर करने के लिये, जैसे मैं पहले प्रश्न में यह कह चुका हूँ, कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं, और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनसे काफी लाभ होगा । इस के अतिरिक्त यह कहा जा सकता है कि सारे काम विश्वास पर चलते हैं, और विश्वास के साथ हम दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना को देखते हैं ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any money is going to be set apart in the Second Five Year Plan for stepping up the salaries of the employees of the Post and Telegraphs Department, especially in the lower grades?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The salaries of the employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department are set according to the pattern which is common to all the Central Government employees, broadly speaking. Due note, however, has been taken by the Central Pay Commission of the special types of work that are being carried out by the Post and Telegraphs workers in their recommendations on the basis of which the salaries have been fixed for them. I can say that this is a larger question which will over the entire body of Central Government employees.

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : जो पोस्ट आफिस खोले गये हैं, उन पोस्ट आफिसों से देहातों में चिट्ठी भेजने के लिये पोस्टमैनों की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है, क्या वह व्यवस्था इस पंचवर्षीय योजना में की जायेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह विद्वांस दिला सकता हूँ कि जो पोस्ट आफिस खोले गये हैं, वह इसी लिये खोले गये हैं कि वहाँ से देहातों में चिट्ठियाँ भेजने की और देहातों से चिट्ठियाँ निकालने की व्यवस्था हो।

Extension of Air Service to Gauhati

*2115. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether the extension to Gauhati of the Viking or Skymaster Service between Delhi and Calcutta is under consideration?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): There is no such proposal under consideration.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: What are the difficulties in the way of extending one of these services to Gauhati because the service is already up to Calcutta?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The difficulties are obviously because of the terrain of Assam. Particularly, the length of the runway at Gauhati is not enough to hold a plane of the size of a Viking or a Skymaster.

Shri K. P. Tripathi: May I know whether it will be the effort of the Ministry to increase the length of the runway so that the service may be extended?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, Sir. We have already moved a proposal and formulated it and the D.G., C.A. has forwarded it to the Ministry of Finance and at the moment it is under their consideration. The proposal is for the lengthening of the runway.

Railway Stores Enquiry Committee

*2116. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Railway Stores Enquiry Committee headed by Sri A. D. Shroff has stated in its report that many things have been purchased by the Department which will last for 200 years and after some years

they are sold as scrap at a low price; and

(b) what action has been taken against the officers involved in the excessive purchase and disposal of the articles at exceedingly low prices as scrap?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know whether in the report of the Public Accounts Committee there is a statement made that there is stock which will last for 200 years?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Railway Stores Enquiry Committee of which Shri Shroff was the Chairman submitted its report in 1951. It is true that in that report they pointed out that there were certain stores of railways which would be enough for the railways' requirements in some cases for 200 years, but I would like to inform the hon. Members that the number of such items is very small and they by themselves are very insignificant items such as fire bricks. The annual requirements of railways is fire bricks and we had in store 1,360. There was also some paper, four items in all. The total value of these four items was Rs. 32,500 whereas the railways purchase annually stores worth anything from Rs. 100 to Rs. 118 crores, and the total number of items stored by all the railways is from three to four lakhs. So, out of those three to four lakhs of items, these four will just make a drop in the ocean.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know if Government keeps any account of the disposal price and the purchase price of particular commodities annually, and if so, may I know the losses incurred in 1954-55 and 1955-56?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: A survey is made of all the surplus stores which are in possession of every railway. The lists are circulated to other railways. The railways do not dispose of those items until and unless they are declared surplus and cannot be utilised by the other railways. Our effort is to see that the surplus stores of one railway are utilised by the other railways.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Jaisooriya.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, I wanted to know.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever the hon. Member may want to know, I have called another Member.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: He is giving an entirely different answer. I wanted to know whether Government keep an account of the loss....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dr. Jaisooriya.

Dr. Jaisooriya: I too have read the Shroff Report. My impression is it is not only just mere four or five things. For instance, there were interlocking keys by the million.

Shri Raghavaiah: The question is..

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member understands English.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Parliamentary Secretary has said....

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know, Sir..

Mr. Speaker: On the last day of the session, hon. Members are becoming younger and younger !

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps the Parliamentary Secretary has said there are only four items which were greatly in surplus, and they were: bricks, fire loco, type A; tin plates; paper brown; and steel spring wire round SWG 22. These are the four items which were in abundance and they are also being utilised.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I just wanted to know whether Government keeps any central accounting about the purchase price of the things that are disposed of, whether any statistics are maintained in the railways about the purchase price of a particular commodity and its disposal price and if so, may I know the losses in the last two years?

Mr. Speaker: How many questions in the same question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Perhaps the hon. Member would be aware that we have got a very well organised stores section. There is a central stores officers of a very high grade and the stock is properly maintained. A register is maintained. Its utilisation, its indent, its disposal, everything is very closely and minutely kept as well as the purchase price and the sale price. Therefore, on that account the hon. Member need not have any doubts. As regards the disposal of the surplus equipment, as the Parliamentary Secretary has rightly said, we generally do not dispose of; we try to utilise them in the other railways where it may be in demand.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit K. C. Sharma.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: I have tabled the question and I am not given any chance.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Will the Government consider wisely the advisability of re-selling the surplus goods lying in the Government stores?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry that perhaps the hon. Member is not aware of the statements I have made about this in my budget speech as well as in the course of the budget discussion. I might inform the hon. Member that the surplus which was declared to be of the order of about Rs. 10.6 crores has been brought down to Rs. 3.10 crores.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: May I know whether the price of the stores in the Stores Department was about Rs. 53 crores in 1951-52, and whether the stock is gradually being reduced? Does the Minister say that the articles that have been purchased as stores last for five or six years only, when the offtake is so little?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I could not follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the offtake is very little, and yet the railways go on purchasing.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: The offtake is so little, and they are sold away as scrap.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member speaks with less of emotion, we shall be able to understand.

Shri C. R. Iyyunni: A fact is a fact, in spite of emotion.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know what steps Government are taking to see that these goods are utilised in other Ministries and other projects, whether they are in excess for 200 years or 50 years?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is also being considered. We shall certainly give these surplus equipments to other Ministries, if they so require. We are prepared to get into touch with them also.

Shri P. C. Bose: May I know whether the stores referred to in the Shroff Committee's report were purchased in one year or were the accumulations of many years?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Naturally, they were accumulations over many years.

Powdered Milk

*2117. {Dr. Rama Rao:
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of powdered milk the Government have received from abroad from the 1st January, 1955 to the 30th June, 1956;

(b) how much has been distributed to the States during that period;

(c) whether a statement will be laid on the Table showing the quantities issued to each State during 1955-56; and

(d) to whom the milk powder is being mainly distributed in the States?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Approximately 22,767,302 pounds.

(b) Approximately 23,407,114 pounds (including issues from previous stocks).

(c) A statement showing the quantities of milk distributed to the States from the 1st April, 1955 to the 31st March, 1956 is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 80]

(d) To pregnant and nursing mothers and children below 17 years of age.

Dr. Rama Rao: Is it a fact that Government have so much stock on hand, that they do not know where to keep the fresh stock that is now coming?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I have no information about that. I think whatever we get is distributed to the State Governments, and they in their turn distribute it through the various institutions to the mothers and children.

Dr. Rama Rao: From the statement, I find that certain States like Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh have not taken any milk powder for hospital feeding. May I know whether Government have begun to remind them that there is so much milk powder awaiting distribution, for the mere asking?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Some of the States have not taken for a particular period, in 1955-56, as the hon. Member has mentioned. The reason for not supplying milk powder under the hospital feeding programme to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh during the period is that these States were supplied during the period 1st January, 1955 to 31st March, 1955, a quantity of 9,44,625 lbs. at one time and one lakh lbs. at another time. So, naturally, they did not want the milk powder. In some places where this was not distributed, arrangements had not been made for distribution, and, therefore, we could not distribute.

Shri Punnoose: Apart from the stock with Government is it a fact that private bodies in the country get large quantities of this as gifts from abroad, and they dump it into the market?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: They do not come through the Ministry of Health. So, I would require notice for this.

सरदार म० सि० सहगल : क्या यह सत्य है कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को जितना मिल्क पाउडर सप्लाई किया जाना था वह उन प्राइवेट एजेंसीस ने जिन्होंने कि उसे सप्लाई करना था, उतना सप्लाई नहीं किया है ?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That question should be put to the State Government, through whom the distribution takes place.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Arising out of the answer given by the Minister that some States are indifferent in the matter of distribution of milk powder may I know what steps are being taken to see that all States take interest in this?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Now, all the States have come into the scheme for distribution of milk powder through hospitals and other organisations. The scheme was started in 1954 and the average daily distribution has gone up to 384,600 lbs. in 1956.

As I said, the States are not indifferent. They did not have proper arrangements. They are making arrangements now. And all the States have come into the scheme now.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the milk powder is received as gift?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: This is UNICEF gift.

Dr. Jaisooriya: Is it not a fact that in many places, this milk powder is lying outside in barrels, and rotting?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: We have no information.

Shri Raghavaiah: In view of the fact that the children of workers and peasants in this country are seriously under-nourished, and are on the verge of starvation, resulting in infantile mortality of the highest degree, will the Minister at least now realise the necessity of taking the co-operation of the registered trade unions like the INTUC and the AITUC and other organisations? Arising out of the answer given by the Minister, that Government are receiving co-operation from, and are distributing milk powder through certain organisations, may I know what those organisations are, what their standing is and whether they have got any strength?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has made a small speech.

Shri Kamath: It may be considered, and borne in mind.

Shri Nambiar: It is a very important point.

Shri S. V. L. Narasimham : It is enough if the first portion of the question is answered.

Shri Raghavaiah: How far do Government propose to take the co-operation of trade unions? It is enough if this portion of the question is answered.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid I am not really able to follow this kind of exuberance on this occasion. The hon. Member comes occasionally and rarely to the House, and when he comes, he puts a question. Therefore, I allowed him all the time that he might have had during all this period, or a single question.

Now, I shall ask the Minister to reply. The only upshot of the question is this. Why should Government not utilise agencies such as trade unions and other organisations for the purpose of distribution? This might have been put without a preamble.

But the hon. Member has put it with a preamble.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is a suggestion for action. We distribute the milk powder through the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to take note of the suggestion.

Mr. Speaker: Now, next question.

Shri Raghavaiah: May I know whether Government put in that suggestion to the State Governments?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am going to the next question.

रेलवे हाई स्कूल, बिलासपुर

*२११८. श्री बांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १५ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०८७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिलासपुर में रेलवे हाई स्कूल कब तक खुल जायेगा ;

(ख) अभी तक वहाँ पर हाई स्कूल न खोलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग ने यह विचार

प्रगट किया है कि बांस्तव में बिलासपुर रेलवे बस्ती में एक हाई स्कूल की आवश्यकता है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) से (ग). एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

अतारांकित प्रश्न २०८७ के उत्तर में जिस भर्जी का जिक्र किया गया है वह १९५३ में जनरल मैनेजर को नहीं बल्कि सीधे सरकार को दी गयी थी। यह भर्जी रेलवे को जांच के लिये भेजी गयी थी। चूंकि रेलवे बस्ती के बाहर पांच गैर-रेलवे हाई स्कूल थे जिनमें काफी जगहें खाली थीं, इसलिये रेलवे मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल बनाना जरूरी नहीं समझा गया ।

२. बाद में, इन हाई स्कूलों में, जिनकी तादाद इस समय ७ है, लड़कों की संख्या बहुत अधिक हो गयी और रेलवे मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल बनाने के लिये स्थानीय अफसरों को अजियां दी गयीं। वहां के अधिकारी इस पर छानबीन कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पूछा है कि अगर इस स्कूल को हाई स्कूल बना दिया जाय, तो क्या सरकार दूसरे स्कूलों की तरह इसे भी आर्थिक सहायता देगी? अभी इसका कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

३. यद्यपि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग से अभी तक उस पत्र का उत्तर नहीं आया है जो दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे के स्थानीय अधिकारियों ने उन्हें भेजा था लेकिन मालूम हुआ है कि बिलासपुर में शिक्षा विभाग के डिवीजनल सुपरिण्टेण्डेंट ने जून १९५६ के एक पत्र में कहा है कि मौजूदा मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल बनाने की जरूरत है।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को ज्ञात है कि बिलासपुर रेलवे कालोनी में अभी ६०० लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं। वहां पर दो तीन प्राइमरी स्कूलों की जरूरत है और नाइट सेशन में कम से कम ५० लड़के पढ़ रहे हैं और १५ वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं। और जेनरल मैनेजर ने रेलवे बोर्ड को हाई स्कूल खोलने की सैक्शन के लिये अपना प्रार्थनापत्र भेजा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैसा कि मुमजिज मੈम्बर ने फरमाया है, बिलासपुर रेलवे कालोनी में तीन प्राइमरी स्कूल इस वक्त हैं। इनमें से एक हिन्दी का है और एक उर्दू का। वहां पर जरूरत महसूस हुई है कि एक हाई स्कूल भी होना चाहिये। हमने जेनरल मैनेजर को लिखा है कि वह मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार से पूछें कि अगर हम उस मिडिल स्कूल को हाई स्कूल कर दें तो क्या वहां की सरकार मदद देने को तैयार है या नहीं। अभी जवाब नहीं आया है और उसका इन्तजार हो रहा है।

श्री जांगड़े : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जेनरल मैनेजर ने मध्य प्रदेश के शिक्षा विभाग से पूछा है और शिक्षा विभाग ने यह राय भी दे दी है कि एक हाई स्कूल की वहां जरूरत है, क्या यह सत्य है ? वहां पर रेलवे कालोनी में रहने वालों की संख्या १५,००० से अधिक है, लेकिन रेलवे बोर्ड की सैक्शन न मिलने के कारण वहां पर हाई स्कूल नहीं खुल पा रहा है और रेलवे बोर्ड पर ही यह चीज बहुत ज्यादा हद तक निर्भर करती है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं सोचता हूं कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को इस बात का इत्म है कि वहां पर नाइन्थ क्लास शुरू हो चुकी है।

श्री जांगड़े : प्राइवेट।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : रेलवे की तरफ से शुरू हो चुकी है। आनरेबल मेम्बर के

सवाल पर रेलवे बोर्ड हमदर्दी से गौर करेगा।

Shri Jangde rose—

Mr. Speaker : Next question. On one single High School, I am not going to spend away all the time.

Guntakal-Bangalore Line

*2120. **Shri Lakshmayya :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for converting the metre gauge line of Guntakal-Bangalore in South Zone into broad gauge in view of the growing importance of Bangalore city and to facilitate a direct line between Bombay and Bangalore?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) : No, Sir.

Shri Lakshmayya : May I know what are the difficulties standing in the way of taking up this line in view of the growing importance of Bangalore and the necessity for having a direct line with Bombay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : The main difficulty is that if the railway line from Guntakal to Bangalore is made into a broad gauge line, then the very object of constructing the Khandwa-Hingoli line would be defeated, because by constructing that line we hope to connect the metre gauge system of the south with the metre gauge system of the north. If we convert this line into a broad gauge line, that very object would be defeated.

Shri Chattopadhyaya : May I know if the track between Guntakal and Bangalore is going to be doubled, in view of the fact that the volume of traffic in future is expected to increase as a result of the Khandwa-Hingoli line?

Shri Nambiar : Even now, the business is too much.

Mr. Speaker : Is there a proposal to double the line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan : No, there is no proposal at present.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Mysore State or the Andhra State has made a request to change this metre gauge line into a broad gauge line, with another line being put for the purpose of the metre gauge traffic?

Mr. Speaker : Even if they make a proposal, how is all that relevant here? I will go to the next question.

Assam Rail Link

*2122. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarma :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 465 on 30th July, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the Assam Rail Link Stabilization Committee has completed its investigations; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : May I know the probable date when this Committee would complete its investigations?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : It is difficult to give any exact time. It is in the midst of its work, and it should be given enough time to complete its task.

Shri K. P. Tripathi : May I know if it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has made a suggestion that the railway should be taken southwards by crossing the Teesta, all the way below the river so that the river system is avoided? If so, is it under consideration?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : A number of alternative suggestions have been made. They will be considered when this Committee has submitted its report. They will be considered by the Railway Board.

Shri Debendra Nath Sarma : May I know whether the Government of Assam has suggested the doubling of link line?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri : All that may have to be decided after this Committee has submitted its report, because it has to give its opinion whether the line should be stabilised.

Tour of 'Fashion Experts'

*2123. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tour of 'fashion experts' from Britain has been sponsored by the Government of India;

(b) if so, its object; and

(c) the places visited by this team in India and the amount spent over the tour?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) Yes, by

Government of India and Air India International jointly.

(b) To gather material for a Special Supplement on India to be brought out by the Vogue Magazine in November this year.

(c) Bombay, Bangalore, Mysore, Madras, Mahabalipuram, Delhi, Sriragar, Agra, Jaipur, Ajanta and Ellora. Information regarding the exact amount spent over the tour has not yet been received from the various tourist offices through whom the expenditure was incurred. It is, however, expected to be about Rs. 8,000.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know whether these experts are going to submit any report to the Government?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : No, they are not expected to submit any report to the Government. They are representatives of a very famous fashion magazine in England. They are bringing out a 20-page supplement on places of tourist interest in India. We hope that by that the tourist trade in India would receive a fillip.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know whether these fashion experts would help in any way to encourage Indian fashions?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : It has nothing to do with fashion, whether it is Indian fashion or foreign fashion, western fashion or eastern fashion. These people came here. They publish a high-class magazine with a large circulation, and perhaps they will come out with a number of articles on India and it will help our tourist traffic.

Shri G. S. Singh : May I know whether these fashion experts held some sort of exhibition in Delhi, and if so, whether it was boycotted by the Press of Delhi? If so, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : A reception was held at the Imperial Hotel in honour of this delegation, and it was sponsored by the Handicrafts Board. The Tourist Bureau of the Ministry of Transport participated and shared the expenses.

Shri G. S. Singh : Was it boycotted by the Press of Delhi, and if so, what are the reasons therefor?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : The Press is not invited to all the parties.

Shri G. S. Singh : It is supposed to be of tourist interest.

Shri Sadhan Gupta : The hon. Minister has stated that money is being spent on the tour of these fashion experts

because they will perhaps bring out a supplement on India in their fashion magazine. I want to know how much this 'perhaps' has a chance of being a reality. And even if it becomes a reality, what do the Government of India hope to gain by it?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan : I am sorry if I had given a reply which has rather cast any doubt about the publication of this supplement. In fact, all the arrangements have been finalised. They are going to bring out a 20-page supplement. I would like to inform the hon. House that for a supplement of 10 pages to be published in this magazine, the cost would be something like Rs. 80,000. They are bringing out a supplement of 20 pages, and the total amount that is going to be spent by the Transport Ministry is only Rs. 8,000. I think we are going to have very good publicity by this.

श्रीमती कमलेश्वरमणि झाह : ये एक्सपर्ट अलमोड़ा, नैनीताल और गढ़वाल क्यों नहीं भेजे गये ?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : शायद आप ने उनको बुलाया नहीं ।

Shri Veeraswamy : May I know the reason why these experts are called 'fashion experts' and whether they are also expected to give lessons to the people with regard to the different types of fashion in the world.

Mr. Speaker : He has already answered it. This is not for the purpose of giving lessons on fashion here.

Short Notice Questions and Answers

Searches for smuggled Goods

**S.N.Q. 24. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy :
Shri U. M. Trivedi :**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that several Marwari and Gujarati families' houses in Calcutta have been searched during the month of August, 1956 by the Customs Department ;

(b) whether it is a fact that large quantities of ornaments were seized from the members of those families ;

(c) whether it is a fact that ladies of the family were also thoroughly searched ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that, in most cases, the jewellery seized returned within 24 hours ; and

(e) if so, whether Government will investigate the grounds for such searches and take necessary steps to prevent the abuse of such powers vested in the Authority ?

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Deputy Minister, Dr. Shrimali, asked me this morning that as he has got some work in the Rajya Sabha simultaneously his question may be taken up first. I am sorry I called the other question.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : I have also got some work in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Ministers will adjust between themselves. I will allow this question to stand over and let Dr. Shrimali's question be taken up first. The next question may now be put.

Demonstration by Aligarh University Students.

**S.N.Q. 25. { Shri Dabhi :
Shri V. G. Deshpande :**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the students and professors of the Aligarh University took out an effigy of the Governor of U. P. and a copy of the Gita in a procession and burnt them both after beating them with shoes ; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto ?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali) : (a) Demonstrations were held by the students of the University in connection with the publication of the book entitled "Living Biographies of Religious Leaders". It is not, however, true that any University teachers participated in it. The procession taken out by the students on 31st August took out an effigy of the Governor of U. P. and shouted slogans of disapproval and condemnation regarding the book, its publishers and Editors. It is not true that a copy of the Gita was taken in procession and either beaten with shoes or burnt.

(b) Government deprecate all evidences of improper and ill disciplined behaviour on the part of students and consequently deplore the incidents. An enquiry is being conducted by the University authorities into these happenings and they will take appropriate action, to stop their recurrence.

Shri Dabhi : May I know whether it is a fact that various other indecent and undesirable incidents also took place in the University area in connection with this agitation and whether in view of the serious

allegations made both by the Press and the public, will Government themselves make an enquiry into this matter ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : There was another procession on the 1st. In this procession the school children joined. We are not aware, but all kinds of reports have appeared in the Press. I do not know to which report the hon. Member is referring.

Shri Dabhi : May I draw the hon. Minister's attention to the fact that the Pro Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University has himself stated that several other incidents took place ? Therefore, I wanted to know whether Government will themselves make an enquiry into this.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : An enquiry is being made by the University into the whole incident and we are awaiting their report.

Unless the hon. Member specifies the particular incidents, it is very difficult for me to say whether such an incident occurred or not.

Shri V. G. Deshpande : In view of the very serious allegations being made against the University, I want to know whether the Government itself will not conduct an enquiry into these allegations.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I would like to say that the University students in the Aligarh University have behaved admirably during the last few years after partition. This is the first time that they have shown indisciplined behaviour. As I have already said, we strongly deplore these incidents ; and the behaviour of the students was unmannerly and improper and we have strongly condemned it too. The University authorities are making the necessary enquiries. I do not see any reason why Government should itself conduct this inquiry when the University is taking action.

Shri V. G. Deshpande : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that the accusations are against the University authorities themselves. The Government while deploring the activities of the students has given them a certificate also that they have behaved very decently after partition. What I am asking is that when we are making allegations against the University authorities, against the teachers, we want to know whether the Government is prepared to conduct its own enquiry or is it going to believe whatever the University authorities after their enquiries, will state.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : I am not aware of any accusations against the University authorities except these incidents.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Is it a fact that the effigy of the Governor of U.P. was subjected to shoe-beating for a prolonged period before the students burnt it ;

and is it a fact that at that time shouts of slogans, ' Pakistan Zindabad ' and ' Hindustan Murdabad ' were going on for a prolonged period ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : As far as my information goes, there have been no anti-national slogans during this procession.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Entirely wrong.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : We have made necessary enquiries and as far as my information goes,—I do not know what the information of the hon. Member is—we have definite information that no anti-national slogans were shouted on that occasion.

What was the other thing ?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Shoe-beating of the Governor's effigy.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : With regard to the burning of the effigy of the Governor the whole incident is most regrettable and the Pro Vice-Chancellor has apologised to the Governor for this incident.

Shri B. D. Pande : The hooliganism spread all over U. P. I ask the Government to put it down with a strong hand. There has been a good deal of commotion all over the country and especially in my State of U. P. and I want the Government to take severe action.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) : The hon. Member was pointing at me when he said all this.

Shri B. D. Pande : You ought to do it because you are the head of the Government.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : There is no reason why when the hon. Prime Minister expressed regret in a letter to the President of the Muslim League in India, he should not utter a word of condemnation for these actions of hooliganism and want of discipline which has spread from town to town throughout U. P.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru : The hon. Member has referred to me, I believe. As a matter of fact, I did not write to the President of the Muslim League. I do not recognise the Muslim League in India and if there is such a thing, so far as I am concerned, it should be ignored and suppressed not legally but by public opinion. I think the Muslim League has ceased to exist for all practical purposes, even in the neighbouring country. It is rather odd that a few stray persons should wave its flag in India. I received a fair number of letters from a number of persons drawing my attention to that book on *Religious Leaders* and I sent them identical replies.

Some I sent myself; but when they became more than I could deal with, my Secretary dealt with them.

As far the other incidents, I have often expressed myself rather strongly about hooliganism and the like and, no doubt, when an opportunity occurs, I shall do so again.

Shri V. G. Deshpande : Is Government aware that the Aligarh demonstrations gave a fillip to other parts of U. P. where many ugly incidents have occurred ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali : The incidents occurred simultaneously and I do not think it will be proper to say....

Shri V. G. Deshpande : On the 1st it occurred there and it occurred afterwards in other parts of U. P.

Shri Pocker Saheb—rose.

Shri V. G. Deshpande : One Muslim League member wants to ask a question.

Mr. Speaker : Now, we shall resume S. N. Q. 24. The Question had been already read out by the hon. Member. The Minister may now read the answer.

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha) : (a) and (b). It is not true that several Marwari and Gujarati houses in Calcutta were searched by the Customs authorities in August 1956. Only one Marwari house was searched where no ornaments but some precious stones were seized.

(c) One lady was searched with the help of a lady searcher.

(d) As no jewellery was seized, the question does not arise. As for the other seized articles they are still under adjudication with the Customs authorities.

(e) Government have issued appropriate instructions to all the Custom Houses since the amendment of the Sea Customs Act so that the powers vested in them may be used with discretion and no abuse may be made. As yet we have no report of the malafide use or abuse of those powers; and in this particular case also there is no reason to suspect any abuse of powers.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy : May I know on what grounds the searches were made, and whether any preliminary or confidential enquiry was made and placed on record before the searches were made ?

Shri A. C. Guha : Surely the search was made on previous enquiry and information.

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Shri N. R. Muniswamy : May I know the number of cases that have been filed against those who have been suspected of having certain jewels ?

Shri A. C. Guha : I cannot follow the question. Only one house was searched and we had definite previous information and we have seized certain articles there.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the Marwari gentleman whose house was searched brought pressure on other bullion merchants to organise a strike in order to bring pressure on the Government not to proceed with the case ?

Shri A. C. Guha : We have no such information.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha : May I know whether, after the Suez crisis, Government has any information that large quantities of gold have gone into hoarding, and whether Government is proposing to take any steps to see that gold is not going underground, and if so, what steps, Government propose to take in the matter ?

Shri A. C. Guha : As I said, the search was made to find out smuggled goods including gold and jewellery and this has nothing to do with the suggestion made by the Member.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether in the beginning of July last some houses in Harrison Road and in Cornwallis Street were searched by Government and if so, whether there was any justification for these searches ?

Shri A. C. Guha : I think a number of things—some gold, some precious stones and also several almirahs with documents—were seized. I can say from the contents of the seizure, that the search was completely justified.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

रेलवे भांडार क्रम

* २१०३. श्री भागवत शा आज़ाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने प्राक्कलन समिति की अठ्ठाईसवीं रिपोर्ट में की गई सिफारिश के आधार पर रेलवे भांडार क्रम के विकेंद्रीकरण के प्रश्न पर विचार कर लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). अभी इस मामले पर विचार कर रही है।

Co-operatives

*2119 { **Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :**
Shri Asthana :
Babu Ramnarayan Singh :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any directive had been issued to the State Government by the Planning Commission inviting suggestions from public organisations for the Second Five Year Plan for the development of co-operatives ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : No special directive was issued, but in common with the general directive about all these schemes under the Second Five Year Plan the State Governments were advised to consult local bodies, Panchayats and people's organisations.

Research Institute in Rajasthan

*2121. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open an institute of research on problems of arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the details of the same ; and

(c) the name of the place where it will be located ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes, there is a proposal to establish an Indian Development and Research Centre in Rajasthan to carry out research on problems of arid and semi-arid areas of India in general and Rajasthan in particular.

(b) Details of the scheme are yet to be worked out.

(c) At Jodhpur in conjunction with the existing Desert Afforestation Research Station.

Labour Appellate Tribunal

*2124. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees of all categories working at present in the

several branches of the Labour Appellate Tribunal ; and

(b) whether on abolition of the Tribunal, these employees, will be absorbed, permanently or otherwise, in the tribunal proposed to be set up or elsewhere ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) 128.

(b) Only a few can be absorbed in the tribunals which will be set up under the Amended Act. The others will get priority in Government employment as retrenched employees of Government.

खाद्यान्नों के गोदाम

*२१२५. श्री खू० चं० सोधिया : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-५७ में खाद्यान्नों को इकट्ठा करने के लिये गोदाम बनवाने हेतु कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई ;

(ख) इस राशि से कितने गोदाम बन जाने की आशा है ; और

(ग) इन गोदामों को बनवाने के लिये कौन से स्थान चुने गये हैं ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री प्र० प्र० जैन) : (क) चार करोड़ रुपये।

(ख) ४,७३,००० टनों की क्षमता के १०४ पक्के गोदाम।

(ग) एक विवरण जिस में चुने हुये स्थानों के ब्यौरे दिखाये गये हैं, सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है। [बेसिये परिशिष्ट १२, अनुबन्ध सं० ८१]

Foodgrains from U.S.A.

*2126. **Shri L. N. Mishra :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1471 on the 27th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the proposed purchase of foodgrains from U. S. A. affect our programme of import of foodgrains from other countries ; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Rajaur Colliery

*2127. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the result of the penal action taken against the new management of the Rajaur Colliery, Madhya Pradesh for infringement of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken on the findings by Government ?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) : (a) An application on behalf of the workers was filed in September 1955 before the "Authority" under Section 15 (1) of the Payment of Wages Act and it is still pending.

(b) Does not arise.

Haj Pilgrims

*2128. **Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1412 on 25th August, 1956 and to supplementaries thereon relating to the Haj Pilgrim Train and state :

(a) whether the matter has been further enquired into ; and

(b) if so, with what result ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 82].

Agricultural Loans in Tripura

*2129. **Shri Dasaratha Deb :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Agriculturists of Tripura have compulsorily to show the clearance certificate of their ownership over the land to be mortgaged to Government, while they receive agricultural loan from Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that for each clearance certificate of land-holding Rs. 4/- to Rs. 20/- are being charged by the officer concerned who issues such certificates in that State ;

(c) if so, the reason thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to issue clearance certificate free of cost ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Such clearance certificates are issued by the Registration Officers on payment of the following fees which are credited to Government :

(i) Searching fee for the first year Re. 1/-

(ii) Searching fee for each succeeding year Annas -8/-.

Selection of Sainiks

*2130. **Shri Nambiar :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about ten thousand candidates appeared for selection of *Sainiks* before the Assistant Security Officer, Golden Rock (Trichinopoly) on the 25th August, 1956 as a result of an advertisement published in the official Gazette of the Southern Railway dated the 25th July, 1956 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that force had to be used to disperse the candidates at any stage and if so, how many were injured ;

(c) whether Railway materials were lost in the clash and if so, to what extent ;

(d) whether action has been taken against those found responsible for the situation ; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(d) and (e). The matter is receiving attention.

STATEMENT

The candidates indulged in unruly behaviour including stone throwing, resulting in injuries to some members of the Railway Protection Force. It is reported that in the confusion one of the candidates also fell down and was trampled upon by the crowd, but was rescued by the Railway Protection Staff and sent to the Government hospital. The District Superintendent of police who arrived on the scene with police reinforcements, however, succeeded in getting the crowd to disperse, but no

force was used for this purpose. Some damage to railway property was caused, but the cost thereof has not yet been assessed.

Hassan Mangalore Railway Line

*2131. **Shri Siddananajappa:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether final reports relating to all the phases of Survey relating to Hassan-Mangalore Railway Line have been received; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision thereon?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Revision of pay-scales of Railway Employees

*2132. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pay scales of several categories of railway employees are going to be raised with retrospective effect from the 1st of August, 1956; and

(b) if so, what are those categories?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). The scale of pay of Rs. 55-130 applicable to the following categories has already been revised to Rs. 60-130 from 1-8-1956:—

1. Office Clerks.
2. Typists.
3. Accounts Clerks Class II.
4. Ticket Collectors.
5. Stores Distributors or Store Van Clerks or Store Delivery Clerks.
6. Dispensers and Compounders.
7. Trains Clerks.
8. Skilled Artisans,
9. Other categories of clerical, non-clerical and artisan personnel.

Damage to Crops in West Bengal

*2133. { **Shri K. K. Basu:**
Shri Pannooze:
Shri N. B. Chowdhury:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been large scale damage to crops in the Sundar bans areas of West Bengal during the last three weeks due to inflow of saline water;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the total damage done to crops and men and the number of human lives lost and properties; and

(d) what measures have been taken for relief and protection from further damage?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Crops in 17,300 acres of land are reported to have been so damaged.

(b) Breaches in the earthen embankments caused by abnormal tidal bore and consequent inundation of fields by saline water.

(c) No precise assessment of damage caused to crops and properties is available. No loss of human life has so far been reported.

(d) Loans and grants of over Rs. 35 lakhs has been sanctioned. Clothes, blankets and 13,000 maunds of paddy have also been distributed as gratuitous relief. 412 out of 445 breaches have been closed and weak points in embankments are being strengthened. Water in about 3/4th of the inundated areas has been drained out.

औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, दिल्ली

*२१३४. { **श्री विगम्बर सिंह :**
श्री भोलाभाई :
श्री बु० रा० वर्मा :
डा० ज्ञानेश्वर शर्मा :

क्या अन्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या दिल्ली में भारत सरकार द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र व औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था को राज्य सरकार के सुपुर्द किया जा रहा है ?

अन्न उपमंत्री (श्री आश्विनी दास) : इस बारे में राज्य सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है ।

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

*2135. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri Madiah Gowda:
Shri Ram Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government to implement the following recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their Thirty-

Second Report on the Integral Coach Factory:

- (i) to work double shift;
- (ii) to manufacture some coaches and wagons entirely or partly of aluminium; and
- (iii) the officers and staff employed in this nationalised undertaking should be representatives of every part of the country?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (i) and (ii). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(iii) The recommendation has been noted but it would not be possible to implement the same in respect of categories in Class IV Services as such employees do not normally like to move the distant places.

STATEMENT

(i) In an Engineering Workshop like the Integral Coach Factory second shift working can be introduced only after single shift working has been generally stabilised by training adequate staff and setting up efficient production which work is, at present, in progress and is expected to be completed in about 2 to 3 years.

(ii) The Integral Coach Factory is engaged in manufacturing steel body coaches in light weight construction. It is not intended to manufacture wagons in this factory.

The manufacture of coaches and wagons in aluminium is being dealt with separately. 50 B. G. coaches built by Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., on experimental basis in steel construction with aluminium body-sheets are at present in service. 50 more similar coaches are under construction by the same firm. Similarly 100 B. G. wagons built on experimental basis in steel construction with aluminium body-sheets are at present in service. Building of 50 more wagons is also under consideration. The future building of coaches and wagons in aluminium will be dependent upon the result of the experiments. Some reports have come in and they are being examined.

Locomotives and Carriages

*2136. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock position of the Narrow Gauge Locomotives and Carriages on the Western Railway;

(b) whether the present stock is sufficient; and

(c) if not, whether Government have formulated any scheme for either manu-

facturing Narrow Gauge rolling stock in the country or importing it from abroad?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The position of Narrow Gauge Locomotives and Carriages on line as on 30-6-1956 was:

Locomotives .	89
Carriages .	337

(b) No.

(c) Narrow Gauge rolling stock will be procured to the extent possible taking the overall requirements into consideration.

Estimates Committee's Recommendations

*2137. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Sardar Akarpuri:
Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the various recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee relating to Railway Statistics; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the following recommendations:

(i) need of a well-organised Central Statistical Bureau to obtain all compilations from the various Railways and to keep them in record for ready references; and

(ii) examination of measures recommended in the Report of the Fuel Economy Enquiry Committee regarding economy in Coal Consumption and introducing certain changes in the compilation of fuel statistics?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Government have completed consideration of 10 out of the 20 recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of Estimates Committee.

(b) (i) This recommendation is still under consideration.

(ii) Fuel Economy measures are being adopted. A Pro-forma has been prepared with a view to rationalizing Fuel Statistics, and it is hoped to introduce this shortly.

International Air Port, Delhi

*2138. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether Government propose

to construct an international airport at Delhi?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Government propose to construct an international airport at Delhi but they have not yet taken a final decision as to whether the existing airport at Palam should be developed into a full fledged international airport or whether a new international airport should be constructed at some other site.

Wagon Allotments

*2139. **Shri K. P. Tripathi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether wagon allotments for Assam from Calcutta are in most cases made to intermediaries who openly sell them to actual users?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): The Railway Administration are not aware of any such case. In fact, most of the wagons are allotted in close collaboration with the Trade Adviser to the Government of Assam and the Central Tea Board.

Indian Language Telegraph Service

*2140. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how the Indian Language Telegraph Service has improved during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Prof. Bhattacharya displayed a code of Indian Language Telegraph Service before him and also before the Prime Minister at Calcutta;

(c) if so, whether the system has been considered and scrutinised by the Department; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) The Hindi Morse Telegraph Service which was first introduced on 1-6-49 has been considerably expanded during the first Five Year Plan. On 1-4-1951, the service was available only in 18 offices in India. On 31-3-56 the service was available at 917 offices throughout India. The total number of signallers trained in Hindi Morse Code on 31-3-56 was over 1,200. The number of Hindi telegrams handled during the year 1950-51 was 5,484 and as against this, the number of Hindi telegrams handled during 1955-56 was 58,522.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) Prof. Bhattacharya's system is based on the Roman script for Hindi. Hindi, when written in the Roman script, needs more letters than when written in the Nagari script. Hence, a Morse Code based on the Roman script for Hindi needs more letters and consequently is more lengthy in transmission than when a Morse Code based on the Nagari script is used. As such Prof. Bhattacharya's code could not be accepted. The P. & T. Department is using a Hindi Morse Code based on the Nagari Script.

भोजन-व्यवस्था

*२१४१. **श्री जांगड़े :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री १५ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २०८६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भोजन-व्यवस्था के उप-ठेकेदारों और रेलवे कर्मचारियों के विशुद्ध जांच समाप्त हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब का क्या कारण है, और

(ग) आरोपित ठेकेदारों को दिये गये ठेकों को रद्द न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). ८ ठेकेदारों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गयी है और यह साबित नहीं हुआ है कि उन्होंने अपना ठेका पट्टे पर दिया था । बाकी चार ठेकेदारों के बारे में अभी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है । इन से कुछ बातें पूछी गयी हैं जिनकी सूचना अभी नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) भाग (क) और (ख) में जो उत्तर दिया गया है उसे देखते हुये सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Calcutta Dock Workers

*2142. **Shri Gidwani :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Dock workers refused to handle a British ship Miskeliya which docked in Calcutta Harbour on the 21st August, 1956; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There was a stoppage of work on the Ship for about 3 1/2 hours on the 1st September on the allegation that the 2nd Engineer of the Ship had harassed the Engine room crew in July last.

चीन की कृषिविकास योजनाओं का अध्ययन

*२१४३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अभी हाल में चीन की कृषि-विकास योजनाओं और प्रणालियों का अध्ययन करने के लिये जो प्रतिनिधि मंडल चीन गया था उस पर कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ख) उक्त प्रतिनिधि मंडल ने चीन से लौट कर जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को दी है, क्या उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातों का एक विवरण सभा के टेबल पर रखा जायेगा ?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन):

(क) अन्दाजन ४६,००० रुपयों से ज्यादा खर्च होने की उम्मीद नहीं है।

(ख) प्रतिनिधि मंडल की रिपोर्ट अभी तैयार की जा रही है और इसलिए पूछे हुए प्रश्न के विषय में अभी कुछ कहना सम्भव नहीं है।

Provident Fund of Railway Staff

*2144. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of retired Railway employees as on 1st April, 1956 who have not received their Provident Fund even after a period of three years;

(b) the number of cases of gratuity pending disposal for over three years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for the expeditious disposal of the same?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected from Railways and will be placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The subject has been discussed at meetings which the Railway Board have held with General Managers and later on with the Deputy General Managers (Personnel) and with the Accounts Officers concerned. The procedural and other difficulties that exist in the way of early payment of Provident Fund dues are being removed as they come to light. Railway Administrations are also taking up with the staff responsible for delays in dealing with cases of payment of Provident Fund. The number of Welfare Inspectors has also been increased on some Railways and is being increased on other Railways to enable greater attention to be paid to this matter. Such Welfare Inspectors are directed to expedite disposal of cases by personal contact with the Accounts Officers and others concerned.

Kharagpur Accident

*2145. **Shri Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 993 on 10th August, 1956, regarding the Kharagpur Railway Accident and State:

(a) whether Government Inspector's final report, complete with findings and conclusions, has since been received; and

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the Sabha?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) It is still awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Assault on Railway Pay Clerk at Rajahmundry

*2146. { **Dr. Rama Rao:**
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2467 on the 23rd May, 1956 and state:

(a) whether Government have made further enquiries in connection with an alleged assault on a Railway Pay Clerk on the Southern Railway at Rajahmundry; and

(b) if so, what the facts are?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). The matter is still under investigation by the State Government.

Poultry Development Scheme

*2147. **Shri Lakshmayya** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra State Government have asked for any loan for the poultry development schemes in that States; and

(b) if so, the amount that has been sanctioned under the All India Poultry Development Scheme?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Estimates Committee

*2148. { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad**;
 { **Shri R. P. Garg**;
 { **Shri Ram Krishan**;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the various recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report of the Estimates Committee relating to Important Projects; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement the following recommendations:—

(i) making special efforts for setting up an indigenous industry for the supply of components that are at present being imported from abroad to be utilised in the manufacture of locomotives;

(ii) accepting the living conditions and amenities provided at Chittaranjan Locomotive Works as the basic minimum for all the workers in all Government enterprises in future; and

(iii) commencing manufacture of electric locomotives in the country without undue delay?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Action has been initiated on all the 41 recommendations and finalised on 16.

(b) The objective has been accepted and necessary steps are being taken.

This recommendation has been passed on for consideration to the Ministry of Labour.

The possibility of undertaking the manufacture of the mechanical portion of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan

Locomotive Works is under examination. The manufacture of the Electrical portion is linked with the development of a heavy Electrical Industry in the Country.

Estimates Committee's Recommendations

*2149. **Shri Dabhi** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government to implement the following recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on the Passenger Amenities:—

(i) careful selection of announcers at Railway stations;

(ii) selection of Passenger Guides and provision of suitable furniture for them in the Passenger Halls; and

(iii) taking effective and energetic steps to check beggar nuisance and unauthorised hawkers?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (i) to (iii). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure, No. 83].

Second Class Coaches

*2150. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided not to construct the new Second Class Railway coaches; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Yes.

(b) It is intended to have only two classes in addition to air-conditioned accommodation.

Training of Officers in Social Welfare

1782. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the action taken by Government for giving training in social welfare, industrial psychology and allied subjects to officers and supervisory staff in charge of personal work as recommended in the 24th report of the Estimates Committee?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : The recommendation has

been accepted and Railways are being asked to implement the same.

Tube-wells in Pepsu

1783. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme for construction of 250 tube-wells under medium irrigation Scheme in the state of Pepsu during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details of the programme ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). In the Second Five Year Plan of Pepsu, a provision has been made for construction of 250 State tube-wells at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 lakhs under medium irrigation schemes. The details of the Programme are not yet ready but the State Government are expected to finalise the same by the end of the current financial year.

Artificial Insemination Centres in Pepsu

1784. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scheme for opening seven artificial insemination centres to meet the shortage of pedigree bulls, in Pepsu during the Second Five Year Plan has been finalised ;

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme ; and

(c) the names of the places chosen ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Establishment of 3 Artificial Insemination Centres with 6 Key Villages each in conjunction with dairy schemes.

(ii) Establishment of 2 Artificial Insemination Centres in Urban areas, and

(iii) Establishment of 2 Artificial Insemination Centres with 6 Key Villages each in rural areas.

(c) The places for the location of the Artificial Insemination Centres have not yet been selected by the State Government.

Corruption among Railway Official

1785. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of employees dealt

with departmentally for corrupt practices, during 1955-1956 Railway-wise ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : The number of employees dealt with departmentally for corrupt practices, during 1955-56 is as under:—

Central Railway	..	14
Eastern Railway	..	58
Northern Railway	..	167
North-Eastern Railway	..	96
Southern Railway	..	68
South Eastern Railway	..	73
Western Railway	..	25
Chittaranjan Locomotive Works	..	4
Ganga Bridge Project	..	..
Integral Coach Factory.	..	..

Tourist Information Offices

1786. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tourist Information Offices opened so far, with their names State-wise ; and

(b) the number of Tourist Information Offices to be opened during the current year, with their names State-wise ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

Name of the Tourist Office Part (a)	Name of the State
1. Regional Tourist Office, Delhi	Delhi.
2. Do. Bombay.	Bombay.
3. Do. Calcutta.	West Bengal
4. Tourist Information Office Darjeeling	Do.
5. Regional Tourist Office. Madras.	Madras.
6. Tourist Information office Ootacamund	Do.
7. Tourist Information Office Agra	Uttar Pradesh.
8. Tourist Information Office, Banaras]	Do.
9. Tourist Information Office, Bangalore.	Mysore.
10. Tourist Information Office Simla.	Punjab.

Name of the Tourist Office	Name of the State
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- | | |
|---|------------|
| 11. Tourist Information Office Jaipur. | Rajasthan. |
| 12. Tourist Information Office, Aurangabad. | Hyderabad. |

Part (b).

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. Tourist Information Office, Bhuvaneswar | Orissa. |
| 2. Tourist Information Office, Cochin. | Travancore Cochin. |
| 3. Tourist Information Office, Bhopal. | Bhopal. |

Survey of Fruit and Vegetable Resources

1787. **Shri Hem Raj** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state whether Government propose to undertake any survey of the fruit and vegetable resources of the country for nutritive purposes under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : No Survey of fruits and vegetable resources of the country for nutritive purposes is proposed to be undertaken under the Second Five-Year-Plan by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The Indian Council of Medical Research, however, have a project for the study of the nutritive value of Indian foods, including vegetable and fruits, in order to fill up the gaps in our existing knowledge regarding nutritive value of fruits, etc.

Post Offices in Midnapur District

1788. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state :

(a) how many rural Post Offices, Branch Offices, Sub Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices have been opened since the 1st April 1947 in the Tamluk sub-Division in the District of Midnapur, West Bengal Circle;

(b) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices that existed on the 31st March, 1947 in the area ; and

(c) the number of extra-Departmental Branch Post Offices that have been opened since the 1st April, 1947?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (c). A statement supplying the information is laid on the Table [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 84].

(b) 39.

Gosadans

1789. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any *Gosadans* have been established in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal; and

(b) whether any help in any form has been given to any of the private *Gosadans*, in Midnapur District?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Cholera in Gangetic Plain

1790. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the incidence of cholera in the Gangetic deltas of West Bengal since 1947 (year by year);

(b) how far those areas have been tackled through the National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes; and

(c) whether there is any proposal or scheme for the Second Five Year Plan to tackle the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) A statement showing the number of cases and deaths from cholera recorded in the districts of the Gangetic deltas of West Bengal during each of the years 1947 to 1955 is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 85].

(b) Water supply and sanitation schemes under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme have with the exception of Calcutta and Howrah, been taken up in the affected areas.

(c) No scheme for the control of the cholera in the Gangetic deltas of West Bengal has been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Development Work at Stations on S. E. Railway

1791. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement containing the following :

(a) the development works done for the stations in S. E. Railway lying in between Kolaghat and Bhogpur Stations since 1947 (Station-wise and year-wise);

(b) net income from those stations during the period; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to construct any new lines from any of the Stations?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A statement giving the required information from 1948-50 to 1955-56 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 86].

(b) A statement showing the figures of Earnings from the stations concerned for the period from August, 1952 to March 1956, month by month, is also laid on the Table [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 87].

(c) No, none so far during the Second Five Year Plan.

Note: (a) & (b). Information for earlier years is not readily available.

Road Development

1792. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government spent any sum through the State Government of Bengal for road development works in the sub-division of Tamluk in the district of Midnapur, West Bengal;

(b) if so, length of new roads constructed; and

(c) how many bridges were built on those new roads?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). No new road was constructed but two bridges, one over the River Rupnarayan and the other over the River Cossye, are proposed to be constructed on the Bombay-Calcutta National Highway in the Tamluk sub-division. Tenders for the Rupnarayan bridge are being invited by the State Government. Work on the approach roads to this bridge is already in progress. A preliminary survey for selecting a site for the Cossye bridge is also in progress.

Estimates Committee's Recommendations

1793. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps that are being taken by Government to implement the following recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their Twenty-fifth Report on the Passenger Amenities:

(i) standardisation of furniture in waiting rooms; and

(ii) provision of seating arrangements for passengers on all stations?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(i) and (ii). These recommendations have been accepted and Railways have been directed to take the necessary further action.

Accident at Ambala Cantonment Station

1794. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Ram Nath Sanghi, an official of the PEPSU Government who received injuries in an accident at the Ambala Cantonment Railway Station on the 12th June, 1956, was refused admission in the Railway Hospital at Ambala Cantonment and later died; and

(b) if so, the reasons for refusal of admission?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) No, it is not a fact that Shri Ram Nath Sanghi referred to in the question was refused admission in the Railway Hospital at Ambala Cantonment. On arrival at the station he was given the necessary First Aid treatment. As the case was a serious one, the doctor in charge considered it necessary to transfer the patient to Ambala City for immediate surgical treatment. The patient was, however, taken to the Military Hospital, Ambala Cantt, by a doctor relative, where despite necessary treatment the patient expired.

(b) In view of the answer to (a) does not arise.

Foreign Ships

**1795. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some foreign ships were found overloaded in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Cochin harbours during this year;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which they belonged; and

(c) the action taken against them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No reports regarding foreign ships being found overloaded at Indian ports have been received during 1956.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Certification Centres for Vegetable Seeds

1796. **Shri M. Islamuddin** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish five certification centres for vegetable seeds in five States;

(b) if so, the names of the States where they will be established;

(c) the grants made to them for the purpose; and

(d) the progress of work in the establishment of such centres?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) It is proposed to set up eleven seed certification centres for vegetables in eleven different states.

(b) 1. U.P. 2. Bihar. 3. West Bengal. 4. Punjab. 5. Madhya Pradesh. 6. Bombay. 7. Andhra. 8. Orissa. 9. Jammu & Kashmir. 10. Mysore and 11. Assam.

(c) No grant has yet been made to any of these states.

(d) A scheme from the Punjab Government only has been received so far and is under consideration. Schemes from other states are awaited.

Bamboo Cultivation

1797. **Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the cultivation of bamboo on a large scale in India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : There is no proposal for increasing bamboo cultivation as such, but this forms part of the efforts towards increased cultivation of trees under the forestry plans and the Vanamahotsava.

उज्जैन रेलवे जंक्शन

१७६८. **श्री राधेलाल व्यास** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन रेलवे जंक्शन पर हीरा मिल्स के पीछे को होते हुए किशनपुरा बागर रोड से मिलाने वाली सड़क का निर्माण करने की आज्ञा हो चुकी है :

(ख) क्या इस सड़क पर रेल के फाटक के बजाय एक पुनिया बनाने के बारे में कोई सुझाव रेलवे विभाग को प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) सम्बन्धित रेलवे को इस तरह के सुझाव की जानकारी नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग) उज्जैन चैम्बर आफ कामर्स की तरफ से स्थानीय एक्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर को एक अर्जों मिली थी जिसमें उज्जैन स्टेशन के भोपाल वाले सिरे पर सम पार (Level Crossing) की जगह नीचे का पुन बताने के लिए कहा गया था। उन्हें बता दिया गया था कि यह काम संभव नहीं है।

Inland Water Transport

1799. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 969 on the 10th August, 1956 and state :

(a) what broadly are the details of the proposed improvements to the Buckingham Canal under the Second Five Year Plan and

(b) whether the improvements include broadening and deepening the Canal to admit power driven craft also?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) :

(a) The results of the technical investigation of the Scheme are awaited.

(b) The improvements include the broadening and deepening of the Canal so that bigger boats including power driven craft may ply on it.

Communication Consultative Committee

1800. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Minister of Communication be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the Communication Consultative Committee during the last year; and

(b) how far they have been implemented?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 88].

Survey of Minor Ports

1801. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the present position with regard to implementation of the recommendations made in the report on the Survey of Minor Ports in India by an Officer on Special Duty in 1951?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 89].

"Bhavani Junction"

**1801-A. { Dr. Rama Rao:
Shri Mohana Rao:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the novel "Bhawani Junction" is being sold in the Railway Book-stalls; and

(b) whether the novel has been examined by Government before being allowed to be sold, while the shooting of the film in India was objected to?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Information is under collection and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Halting Station between Gulapalyam and Khaderpet

1802. Shri Lakshmayya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open at Chintalampalli a halting station midway between Gulapalyam and Khaderpet stations on the Guntakal and Bangalore Railway line, in view of the long distance between the two main Stations; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay and the approximate time within which it would be opened?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) The delay is due to a change in the site selected for locating the halt station.

It was originally decided to locate the halt at mile 13/2, but it is now proposed to be located at mile 13/8, which is nearer to Chintalampalli village.

The work is expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year.

Soolia Out Agency in Assam

1803. Shri K. P. Tripathi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his last visit to Assam representation was made for permitting the Soolia Out Agency to run from Rangapara North or Tezpur to Charali;

(b) for how long this out agency has been stopped; and

(c) what decision, if any, has been taken on the representation?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been closed down since 4-1-1950.

(c) It has been decided to open an out agency at Charali, to be served by Rangapara North station.

Export of Rice to Pakistan

**1804. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice exported to Pakistan in the year 1955-56 and this year so far;

(b) the cost per ton at which it was exported (in Indian Rupees); and

(c) the ports and States from which it was exported?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (c). In February, 1956 the Government of India loaned to Pakistan 15,000 tons of rice on condition of return in kind. In May, 1956, a gift of additional 5,000 tons of rice was also made to Pakistan. All this rice was exported via Calcutta. Apart from this no other rice was exported to Pakistan during 1955-56.

(b) Since these quantities were either on loan or as gift the question does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Punjab and PESPU

1805. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of money to be spent on minor irrigation projects in Punjab and PESPU during the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain):

Punjab . Rs. 345.32 lakhs.

PESPU . Rs. 209.48 lakhs.

Vending Contractors on Railways

1806. **Shri Hem Raj :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vending contractors found guilty of leasing their contracts to vendors extracting exorbitant sums of money from them from January, 1955 to the end of July, 1956 on the Northern Railway and the stations where they were working; and

(b) the action taken against them ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) The number of vending contractors on the Northern Railway who were found to have sub-let their contracts to vendors during the period was two—both at Pathankot station.

(b) The contracts were terminated in both the cases.

Central Potato Research Institute

1807. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-gazetted staff working in the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna, have been provided with residential quarters within the compound of the Institute;

(b) if so, how many and when ;

(c) whether the proposed potato farm at the Institute has been started; and

(d) the names of the Research sub-stations working under it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). Yes, three members of the staff were provided with such quarters in 1950.

(c) Presumably this refers to the Potato Farm of 1000 acres recommended by the Estimates Committee in their Seventh Report for multiplication of potato seeds.

Virus free seed potatoes can be grown and multiplied on large scale at altitude above 6000 ft. because of the comparatively less prevalence of the insect vector which transmits virus from the diseased to the healthy potato plants in the fields. It was, therefore, not considered feasible to start any commercial farm on large scale in the plains. A suitable scheme for multiplication of diseased free seed potatoes on large scale in the hilly areas, in coordination with States concerned, has already been formulated.

(d) The Potato Research Stations of the Central Potato Research Institute are located at the following places:

Patna, Simla and Kufri (Simla Hills).

Extra-Departmental Post Offices

1808. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Extra-Departmental Branch Post Offices opened during the First Five Year Plan in single villages having a population of two thousand ;

(b) how many of them became self-sufficient from the first year of their opening ;

(c) the amount of loss that the Department had to bear for the rest during the First Plan period ;

(d) how many became self-sufficient at the end of the First Plan ;

(e) the number of individual villages having a population of two thousand left without a Post Office at the end of the First Plan; and

(f) the reasons therefor ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) and (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. It may be added that the possibility of opening post offices at these villages, with conditions which may be changing, is reviewed every six months. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 90].

Postal Divisions and Circles

1809. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether an officer the rank of post Master General was deputed to

suggest improvements in the organisational set-up for the control and supervision of Post Offices and arrangements for the delivery of mails in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the report submitted by him will be placed on the Table of the Sabha;

(c) how many additional Circles and Postal Divisions were created at the end of the First Five Year Plan according to the report; and

(d) the highest and lowest number of Post Offices that a postal Inspector has to visit every year?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):
(a) Yes.

(b) The report is not a published document.

(c) 47 Postal Divisions. No Postal Circles were created as a result of the recommendations.

(d) There is no rule prescribing such visits.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर अजमेर और नीमच के बीच पुल

१८१०. श्री ह० रा० नयानी : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) अजमेर और नीमच के बीच प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतर्गत जिस राष्ट्रीय राजपथ का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, क्या उस पर खासीमानसी, कोठारी, बनास व बेड़च नदियों पर पक्के पुलों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मामला किस स्थिति में है।

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). जिन पुलों के बारे में सवाल किया गया है वे राजस्थान में नसीराबाद झालोद सड़क पर पड़ते हैं जो कि राज्य का एक मुख्य मार्ग है। इसलिए इन स्थानों पर पुलों को बनाने की जिम्मेवारी राज्य सरकार की है और राज्य सरकार ने इन पुलों को अपने उस प्रस्तावित कार्यक्रम (Proposed Programme)

के कामों में शामिल कर दिया है जिन का खर्च दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर, केन्द्रीय सड़क निधि (Central Road Fund) के विभाजित खाते (Allocation Accounts) में से पूरा किया जायेगा।

Renigunta-Pakala Railway Line

1811. **Shri Lakshmayya:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how far the work of relaying of track between Renigunta, Pakala and Dharmavaram in Southern Railway has progressed and how much time it would take to complete the work;

(b) whether Government are aware that the speed of the railway on this line is slow ;

(c) whether Government have realized the inconvenience felt by the passengers on account of slow speed of the trains; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the urgency of remodelling and improving this line?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri):

(a) Track relaying of about 35 miles out of 114½ miles of Pakala-Dharmavaram section has been completed. For the remaining length of 106½ miles supplies of further materials are awaited. On Renigunta-Pakala section about 25 miles of relaying is required, which has been sanctioned; part of the materials has been supplied and 2% of the work has been done. The work will be pushed through as soon as all materials are received.

(b) The present maximum permissible speed on the section is 30 m.p.h.

(c) and (d). Government has accepted the need for relaying of the sections and are taking all possible steps to complete the work as soon as possible, after which speeds will be increased.

Water Supply to Trichur

1812. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state;

(a) whether the pipe lines from Peechi Works have been laid so that drinking water may be supplied to the town of Trichur; and

(b) when the work in connection with the supply of water will be completed ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) No.

(b) During 1958-59.

यात्रियों को सुविधायें

१८१३. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १८ मई, १९५६ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २२२० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५२ से १९५६ के बीच रायपुर-धमतरी रेलवे लाईन के किन स्टेशनों पर छाया और प्रतीक्षालयों आदि की व्यवस्था की गई है और किन किन के प्लेटफार्म ऊंचे किये गये हैं, कांक्रिट अथवा सीमेंट के बनाये गये हैं या उन पर तारकोल बिछाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि प्रत्येक वर्ष सरकारी मेलों के अवसर पर मालगाड़ियों का उपयोग सवारियां डोने के लिये किया जाता है और इस अवधि में कोई भी अन्य सवारी गाड़ी अथवा डिब्बा उपलब्ध नहीं किया गया; और

(ग) अब तक कितने नये डिब्बों की व्यवस्था की गयी है और सवारी-व-मालगाड़ी को धमतरी से रायपुर पहुंचने में कितना समय लगता है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) जो काम पूरे हो गये हैं : (१) रायपुर (i) छोटी लाइन के प्लेटफार्म को ऊंचा करना ।
(ii) छोटी लाइन के प्लेटफार्म पर तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था ।

(२) मानकचोरी प्रतीक्षा शेड की

(३) माना } व्यवस्था ।

(४) राजिम (i) तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय का विस्तार ।

(ii) प्लेटफार्म पर फर्श डालना ।

(५) धमतरी (i) यात्री-प्लेटफार्म पर फर्श डालना ।

(ii) तीसरे दर्जे के प्लेटफार्म का विस्तार ।

जिन कामों की मंजूरी दे दी गयी है लेकिन सामान मिलना बाकी है :

(१) रायपुर (i) यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर सायबान ।

(ii) यात्री प्लेटफार्म पर सायबान ।

(ख) मेले या दूसरे आयोजनों के अवसर पर यात्रियों को ले जाने के लिए माल-डिब्बे इस्तेमाल नहीं किये गये ।

(ग) रायपुर-धमतरी के लिए जो कोर्चिंग स्टाक बना था उसमें सिर्फ एक बोगी थी । बाद में सतपुड़ा रेलवे और पुरलिया रांची शाखा के लिए बने डिब्बों में से क्रमशः २५ और २ डिब्बे इधर दे दिये गये । इस तरह इस समय कुल २८ डिब्बे हैं । मिली-जुली गाड़ी को रायपुर से धमतरी पहुंचने में ४ घंटे ३८ मिनट से लेकर ५ घंटे २१ मिनट तक लग जाते हैं ।

बिलासपुर रेलवे बस्ती में स्कूल

१८१४. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री बिलासपुर रेलवे बस्ती के स्कूल के बारे में २३ मई, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४५८ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे बच्चों से जिनके माता-पिता या तो ऐसे कृषक हैं जिनके पास २० एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है, अथवा ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जिनका वेतन १०० रुपये प्रतिमास से कम है, या हरिजन हैं, फीस वसूल किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या राज्य सरकारों से पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करने के बाद कोई अन्तिम निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (जी साहू बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने जुलाई, १९५६ में फीस माफी की रियायत देने की एक सूचना निकाली थी, जिसमें कहा गया था कि ६ साल से १४ साल तक की आयु वाले सभी विद्यार्थियों की कुल ट्यूशन फीस माफ कर दी जाय। लेकिन यदि दो भाई या एक भाई और एक बहन एक ही स्कूल में पढ़ते हों, तो उनमें से एक की पूरी फीस और दूसरे की बाकी फीस सरकार देगी। यह रियायत शायद उस घोषणा के अनुसार दी गयी जो १९५६-५७ का बजट पेश करते समय मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने की थी। यह रियायत रेलवे स्कूलों में भी दी जा रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के बच्चों को बिना फीस के शिक्षा देने का जो दूसरा फैसला दिया है उसके अनुसार यह रियायत १-७-१९५६ से मध्य प्रदेश के रेलवे स्कूलों में भी दी जायेगी।

दूसरी रियायतों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को यह सूचना मिली है कि सी रुपये से कम तनजाह वाले कर्मचारियों को जो निःशुल्क शिक्षा दी जाती है, वह सिर्फ मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों और उसके स्थानीय दफ्तरों (local bodies) के कर्मचारियों को मिलती है। २० एकड़ से कम जमीन वाले किसानों की निःशुल्क शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जो रियायत दी जाती है, वह सरकारी कर्मचारियों को नहीं दी जाती। इसलिए रेल-कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को यह रियायत देने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

General Telegraph Office, Kakinada

1815. { Dr. Rama Rao;
Shri Mohana Rao:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to construct a suitable building for General Telegraph Office, Kakinada and shift the office from the present building which is unsuitable;

(b) when this decision was taken ;

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(c) when the land was acquired;

(d) what steps have been taken to construct the building; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in starting the construction work?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A proposal was approved in 1948 only to acquire land for proposing a new building to accommodate the Post Office, Telegraph Office and Telephone Exchange. No sanction has so far been given for the building scheme itself.

(c) In 1950.

(d) and (e). There has been some delay in finalising the requirements of accommodation for each of the offices, revision of plans and obtaining the estimates based on the plan finally approved. The issue of financial sanction to the scheme has been taken up.

Port Commissioners' Ware-Houses Calcutta

1816. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarmas** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain portion of the Calcutta Port Commissioners' Ware-houses were given to a particular Firm at a concessional rent instead of the Scheduled rent on a monopoly basis; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Improvements on North Eastern Railway

1817. **Shri Debendra Nath Sarmas:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount earmarked for improvement of the North Eastern Railway out of the total amount of Rs. 1125 crores allotted for Railways in the Second Five Year Plan period ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Rigid allocations out of the total allotment of Rs. 1,125 crores have not been earmarked for individual Railways. An exact figure in respect of the North Eastern Railway cannot therefore be given. However, as planned at present, the total requirement of funds for this Railway excluding rolling stock is estimated at approximately Rs. 63 crores. Provision for rolling stock is made from year to year through the annual

budget on the basis of traffic development and other requirements. It may be added that the total provision for rolling stock in the overall railway plan is Rs. 380 crores.

Wool Technology

1818. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have so far been employed by Government to develop and improve the wool technology of the country;

(b) in view of the progress so far made, how long it will take to make the country self-sufficient as far as the import of woollen cloth is concerned;

(c) at what place India stands in comparison to other countries in the world so far as the production of wool is concerned; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to improve the quality and develop the trade?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No person has been directly employed by the Government of India. Information regarding the number of persons employed by the State Governments is not available.

(b) The present installed capacity of the country is sufficient to meet its requirements of woollen cloth. Import of woollen fabrics is, however, allowed as a measure to provide incentive and stimulus to the indigenous industry by making it to face competition with foreign goods. Imports are mostly confined to finer varieties of worsted goods and shoddy woollens. These imports will diminish gradually with improvements in manufacturing techniques employed by the indigenous industry.

(c) India is the tenth highest producer of raw wool and fourth highest producer of carpet wool.

(d) (i) **Improvement of wool**

Quality: The I. C. A. R. has sanctioned a coordinated scheme for the development of sheep and the production of finer wool. The scheme is working on a regional basis.

A comprehensive scheme for the development of sheep and wool quality has also been included in the Second Five Year Plan and proposed to be taken up shortly.

(ii) **Development of trade**

Necessary protection is being afforded to the industry by restrictions on imported

goods as well as by imposition of customs duties on the imports. The indigenous industry is encouraged and permits are issued for the import of necessary machinery and other requirements of raw material under O. G. L. Two schemes for the establishment of mills for the manufacture of "wool tops" are under consideration.

Medical Licentiate Institutions

1819. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state how many Licentiate Institutions in Medicine and Surgery exist in the country and where?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandra Sekhar): There is only one medical institution training licentiates in medicine and surgery viz., The Arya Medical School, Ludhiana.

Telephone Exchange Raipur

1820. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that conversion of the present manual telephone exchange of Raipur into an automatic exchange has been sanctioned but no suitable site has been allotted to the Post and Telegraph Department by the State Government; and

(b) if so, when will the matter be expedited?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No scheme for the conversion of the manual telephone exchange at Raipur into an automatic exchange has been sanctioned.

Post Office Accommodation

1821. Shri Jangde: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telegraph Offices of Bilaspur and Raipur and the Post Office of Raigarh are facing extreme shortage of accommodation; and

(b) if so, when will the accommodation for these offices be available?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) All three offices do not suffer from shortage of accommodation. The accommodation available to the Raipur Telegraph Office is quite adequate. Bilaspur Telegraph Office and Raigarh Post Office are no doubt suffering from shortage of space.

(b) It is not possible to specify the exact period required for providing adequate space for the two offices referred to in (a) above. Bilaspur Telegraph Office is located in a Government building. Steps are afoot to acquire land in the close vicinity of the existing building in order to extend the same. Raigarh Post Office is located in a building belonging to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The question of extending the present building is being vigorously pursued with the State Government.

Delivery of Telegrams and Express Letters

1822. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices and/or sub-post offices where there are no messengers for delivery of telegrams and express letters;

(b) whether it is a fact that no such messengers are employed in Dainhat Sub-Post Office, Burdwan District, West Bengal;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding delayed delivery of express letters addressed to Dainhat Sub-Post Office; and

(d) what arrangements are made for delivery of telegrams and express letters in Dainhat and similarly situated Post Offices?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) about 2,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) No complaints received in the last six months.

(d) In offices where the employment of a separate messenger for the delivery of telegrams and express letters is not justified the same are delivered through postal officials or hired *mazdoors*.

Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment

1823. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of all categories under the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Committee on the Training and Employment Services recommended in 1954 that the Organisation should be declared permanent without further delay;

(c) whether it is a fact that while the day-to-day administration of the Employment Exchanges has been handed over to the States, the Union Government retain authority in regard to policy co-ordination and general supervision; and

(d) the steps, if any, that have been taken to assure permanency of employment to staff of the Organisation?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khan-dubhai Desai): (a) 4,737.

(b) yes.

(c) After the transfer of administration the Central Government will be responsible only for laying down of policies and standards and for general coordination.

(d) It has been proposed to the State Governments that they should make not less than 60% of the staff permanent.

रेलवे के लिये लकड़ी की खरीद

१८२४. श्री सु० चं० सोधिया : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के इस्तेमाल के लिये १९५५-५६ में प्रयत्नमान से कुल कितने मूल्य की लकड़ी खरीदी गई; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में भारत के अन्य भागों में स्थित जंगलों से कितने मूल्य की लकड़ी खरीदी गई?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) १४.६ लाख रुपये ।

(ख) ४.९५ करोड़ रुपये ।

Train Punctuality

1825. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of express and passenger trains which ran according to scheduled time-table during April to July, 1956 on the Kachiguda-Manmad metre gauge line of the Central Railway;

(b) if the majority of trains are found running late, what ways and means are being considered to maintain their regularity; and

(c) the reasons for the late running of the trains almost every day during the said period?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) Out of a total of 244 Express and 488 Passen

ger trains run during the period on the Kacheguda-Mannad section, 181 Express and 128 Passenger trains respectively ran according to scheduled timings.

(b) and (c). The performance of Express trains during the period was generally satisfactory. There was, however, a deterioration in the punctuality performance of passenger trains mainly due to the following reasons:—

- (I) Operational causes, such as, accidents, engine failures, hot axles, vacuum trouble etc. etc.
- (II) Detentions to trains due to:—
 - (i) Inexperienced staff working as firemen due to the strike of the latter in May 1956.
 - (ii) maintaining connections at Mannad and Secunderabad with main line trains running late.
 - (iii) loading and unloading of parcel traffic and for attaching and detaching of extra coaches to clear the seasonal traffic.

The following special steps have been taken to improve punctuality performance of trains on the section:—

- (i) Close watch is kept on had running trains.
- (ii) Deterrent action is taken against staff concerned for avoidable delays; and
- (iii) Efforts are made to improve the performance of main line trains.

Jawar Stocks in Hyderabad

1826. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have enough stocks of Jawar to meet the local demands in Hyderabad State; and
- (b) whether any steps have been taken to check the rising prices of Jawar in that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The Government have no reserve stock of Jawar. The State Governments, however, are arranging to purchase Jawar from the local market and sell at a subsidised price, the subsidy being upto Rs. 2 per maund.

Private Coal Companies

1826-A. Shri K. K. Basu: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

- (a) the total wage Bill during the last 4 years including the break up Superior

Staff and the rest of the private coal companies; and

- (b) whether any bonus were granted during the said period?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Indo-British Air Conference

1827. Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the decisions Government have taken on the recommendations of the Indo-British Air Conference held in London a few months back?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The conclusions arrived at between the Indian and U. K. Delegations on the review held under the India—U.K. Air Transport Agreement are under consideration of the two Governments. No decisions have yet been taken.

Development Adviser

1828. Shri Kirolikar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 583 on the 10 August, 1956 and state:

- (a) what will be the functions and duties of the Development Adviser; and

- (b) whether the Development Adviser will be connected with Road or Road Transport, Shipping or Port Development?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The functions and duties of the Development Adviser will be to give technical advice on development projects relating to major and minor ports, Inland Water and Road Transport and in regard to the designing of important bridges or tunnels. He will also be responsible for the co-ordination of such projects and to give the necessary impetus for their early execution by means of periodical local inspections.

P. & T. Canteen

1829. { Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shrimati Kamalendu Mati
Shah:
Shrimati Sushama Sen:

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the constitution and the working of the Canteen of the Posts and Telegraphs employees in the Eastern Court, New Delhi;

(b) the liability and assets of this Canteen;

(c) who are the owners of the assets;

(d) whether the articles of the Canteen are supplied to the non-employees of the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) The Constitution of the Canteen provides management of the Canteen through a representative Staff Committee consisting of eight members of the Offices of the District Manager Telephones, Director Postal Services and Central Telegraphs Offices located in Eastern Court, New Delhi premises; the District Manager Telephones being its *ex-officio* President. The Canteen works round the clock and is open for the benefit of all the P & T employees working in the P & T Offices located in the Eastern Court. Elections are held every year.

(b) Assets:

	Rs.
Cash in hand . . .	8,636 0 0
Stock, Utensils . . .	6,253 8 0
Water cooling Plant etc. . .	1,205 0 0
TOTAL . . .	16,094 8 0

Mothly Liabilities:

TOTAL . . . 2,025 0 0

(After paying the liabilities the average profit per month comes to approximately Rs. 400/- which is utilised on the improvement of the Canteen).

(c) Posts and Telegraphs Department.

(d) No.

(e) Being located in the Office building, the Canteen has to be set up exclusively for Posts and Telegraphs Employees.

Anti-Malaria Measures, Bihar

**1830. {Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shrimati Kamalendu Mati
Shah :**

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-malaria measures are not proving effective in Sitamarhi sub-division in Bihar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the present position of malaria in that sub-division and what steps are being taken to control it?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) We have no information to this effect.

(b)))) not arise.

(c) The information required is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Road from Ranchi to Tatanagar

**1831. {Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha:
Shrimati Kamalendu Mati
Shah :**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1955 a proposal was examined in connection with a road to be constructed from Ranchi to Tatanagar *via* Tumad, Saraj Mandi, Eecha Garh and Chandil; and

(b) if so, the result of the examination?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) The alignment of the road from Ranchi to Tatanagar has been finalised upto Khunti *via* Tamar. The alignment of the remaining portion from Khunti to Tatanagar *via* Chandil or *via* Kandra and Adityapur is under consideration.

Telephone Operators

1832. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Scheduled Caste person from among the Telephone Operators has been promoted as a Telephone Inspector up till now in the Punjab Circle, particularly in the Jullundur Engineering Division, in the departmental examinations held from time to time; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b) No. In the Punjab Circle one Scheduled Caste Telephone Operator from Ambala Division has been promoted as Telephone Inspector. None was, however, appointed from Jullundur Engineering Division as none of the telephone operators from the Division qualified for such at appointment.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

1833. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how much endemic cholera affected areas were covered by the National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in rural and urban areas of West Bengal upto the 31st March, 1956;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal submitted any special scheme for the worst affected cholera areas;

(c) if not, whether the Government of India propose to set up a National Anti-Cholera Scheme in the near future; and

(d) what are the recommendations of the Indian Medical Council in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). This information is not available with the Ministry of Health.

The Government of West Bengal and other State Governments were asked to give first priority to areas where cholera, typhoid fever and other water and dirt borne diseases are most prevalent in formulating their National Water supply and Sanitation Schemes.

(c) No National Anti-Cholera Scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India.

(d) The reference is perhaps to the investigations being made by the Indian Council of Medical Research into factors which favour the maintenance of the endemicity of Cholera in India and especially in West Bengal. These recommendations have not so far been received by the Government of India.

Foreign Ships

**1834. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign vessels touching Indian ports have made any complaints during the past fifteen months to Indian authorities regarding ill-treatment and pilfering at Indian ports;

(b) whether any enquiries were made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Government are not aware of any such complaints. Enquiries are, however, being made from the Port Authorities and the information when received will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Telephones in Punjab and Pepsu

**1835. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to connect every rural Police Station with district headquarters by telephone in the Punjab and Pepsu;

(b) if so, within what period; and

(c) the details of this scheme?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). There is no such proposal. If however, a Public Call Office at any individual station is found justified i.e. if it does not involve any loss to the Department, it will be sanctioned.

Mulberry Plantations

**1836. { Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha a statement showing:

(a) the total acreage at present of mulberry plantations in the country State-wise; and

(b) the percentage of this area to the total area of arable land in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.P. Jain): (a) and (b). The required information is not collected and is, therefore, not available.

Maternity Centres

1837. Shri Dhustiya: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many maternity centres are running at present in Delhi and New Delhi; and

(b) the number of beds in each Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) There are 16 centres in Delhi Municipal area and 14 in New Delhi Municipal area.

(b) Beds are provided only in 3 of these centres. The centre in Daryaganj has 9 beds and the centres in Lodhi Road and Rajendra Nagar have 12 beds each.

Scheduled Caste Railway Employees

1838. Shri Ramananda Das : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Class IV employees appointed in the South-Eastern Railway especially at Santragachhi, Kharagpur and Gardenreach Railway Office and Workshops in 1955-56 and the number of Scheduled Castes candidates appointed in Class IV services ; and

(b) the action, if any, taken by the South-Eastern Railway authorities to give due representation to Scheduled Castes to this category of posts ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Telecommunication Facilities at Kushalgarh

1839. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1560 on 30th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend telegraph and telephone facilities to sub-divisional headquarters, Kushalgarh in Rajasthan; and

(b) whether it is a fact that these demands have been put forward long back by the public but no action has been taken ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). Telegraph facility already exists. The proposal for opening a Public Call Office could not be sanctioned in view of the heavy loss involved.

Family Planning Grants Committee

1840. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Family Planning Grants Committee have ever visited any backward areas inhabited by backward tribes and assessed the ever growing fertility among the backward tribes women; and

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any special scheme for such tribes and areas ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) No.

(b) No scheme has been drawn up. The main question for backward areas is that of education in the first instance. The matter will be considered by the Family Planning Committee.

National Highway No. 8

1841. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred Question No. 1574 on the 30th August, 1956 and state :

(a) whether the Tidi-Kher-wara Section of old National Highway No. 8 has been rendered unfit for vehicular traffic due to digging out of the entire route; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that a contract for road construction in respect of 25 miles in length has been given to a contractor who could not work according to the terms of the contract ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha when received.

P. & T. Offices in Udaipur Division

1842. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices proposed to be opened during this year in Udaipur Division of Rajasthan; and

(b) the locations thereof ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) It is proposed to open 92 post offices and 10 telegraph offices in the area covered by the ex-Udaipur State on their being found justified.

(b) The location of post offices is finalised after examination of individual proposals are completed; Branch Offices being located at central places *vis-a-vis* the area served. Only in respect of 12 of the above proposals, aces for opening of post offices were decided and post offices opened, so far. Their names are indicated in the statement placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The names of places where Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened have also been included in that statement.

STATEMENT

Places where Post Offices have been opened :—

Udaipur District

1. Deopura.
2. Jhangedi.
3. Nayagam.
4. Palana Khurd.
5. Jhalara.

Bungapur

1. Phitri.
2. Badgama.

Bhilwara

1. Bhadu.
2. Khapuri.
3. Shayampura.
4. Nadpura.
5. Swana.

Places where Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened in 1956-57

1. Saheda.
2. Bhensorgarh.
3. Gogunda.
4. Kelwara.
5. Sarada.
6. Phalasia.
7. Salumber.
8. Vallabhnagar.
9. Bagun.
10. Sahapura.

Trains on Lumding-Badarpur Railway Line

1843. Shri S. C. Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the dates during the months of July and August, 1956 on which there were late arrivals of trains at Lumding from Badarpur and at Badarpur from Lumding in the Lumding-Badarpur Section of North-Eastern Railway mentioning the extent of late arrivals; and

(b) the reason thereof?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) A Statement furnishing the information required is laid on the Table [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 91].

(b) (i) The trains running on the Lumding-Badarpur section have to maintain connections at Lumding with trains running on the Mariani-Lumding trunk line.

Due to the Naga trouble, the trains on the latter section are running late, thus affecting the punctuality performance of the trains on the Lumding-Badarpur section;

(ii) Operational causes, such as, accidents, engine failures, hot axle to coaches, interlocking failures, defective vacuum gauges, temporary engineering restrictions etc.; and

(iii) Pulling of alarm chain apparatus. Steps are being taken to improve the performance of the trains on the Lumding-Badarpur section.

Lumding-Badarpur Section

1844. Shri S.C. Deb : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) for how long the engineering restrictions on Lumding-Badarpur Section of North-Eastern Railway will continue;

(b) whether these restrictions are of permanent nature or whether the situation will improve;

(c) whether there is any definite scheme for effecting improvement in speed on this Section; and

(d) if so, when and how ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) to (d). Lumding-Badarpur Section of the North-Eastern Railway is a hill section with steep gradients and sharp curves. The sanctioned speed on the section is limited by the gradient and curvature and this restriction on speed is of permanent nature. There is no scheme for effecting any increase in speed on the Section.

Public Call Offices

1845. Shri Lakshmayya : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the public of Kalyandrug and Madakasira Taluks for installing Public Call Offices in these two towns; and

(b) whether Government propose to open Public Call Offices in the two towns under the Second Five Year Plan ?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) : (a) and (b). The proposals for Public Call Offices at Kalyandrug and Madakasira could not be sanctioned so far as they involve a loss to the Department.

Telegraph Offices in Anantapur District

1846. **Shri Lakshmayya** : Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations requesting opening of Telegraph offices at Kambadur and Belaguppa villages in Anantapur District in view of their growing importance; and

(b) whether Government propose to open new Telegraph offices in these two towns under the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :
(a) No.

(b) The proposals will be sanctioned if found justified, i.e. if they do not result in a loss to the department.

Sugar Factory at Hindupur

1847. **Shri Lakshmayya** : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the licence has been granted to a sugar factory (on co-operative basis) at Hindupur in Anantapur district of Andhra State ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in granting the license for starting sugar factory on Co-operative lines ; and

(c) whether the State Government has recommended the application for sugar factory at Hindupur ?

The Minister of Food [and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Grant of a licence for the establishment of a cooperative sugar factory at Hindupur has been approved. A license will, however, be issued after the applicant has accepted the conditions of licence.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Level Crossing at Gooty]

1848. **Shri Lakshmayya** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the people of Gooty town and villages, to provide level crossing near the Railway Station of Gooty ; and

(b) whether Government would consider their request and provide level crossing ?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) :
(a) and (b). A resolution passed by the Panchayat Board, Gooty, requesting the provision of a level crossing near Gooty railway station has been received from the Executive Officer of the Panchayat Board. As the initial cost of the level crossing and the annual recurring charges are to be borne by the Road Authority concerned in accordance with extant rules, the Executive Officer has been advised to send the proposal through that Authority. Further Development is awaited.

Central Research Institute, Kasauli

1849. **Dr. Satyawadi** : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class IV employees excluding sweepers and scavengers in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli category-wise at present ; and

(b) the number of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes among them ?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is as follows:—

Category of Class IV employees excluding scavengers and sweepers.	No. of employees in each category at present.	No. of Scheduled Castes among them.
1	2	3
Laboratory Attendants .	25	4
Glass Blowers .	12	3
Packers & Labellers .	9	..
Carpenters .	4	1
Fitters .	4	3
Jamadar peon & peons .	7	..
Stokers .	6	3
Chowkidars .	4	1
Bhishties .	2	2
Animal Attendants .	20	15
Labourers .	21	8
Khalasis .	58	24
Gardeners .	3	2
Assistant Lorry Driver .	1	..
Daftries .	3	..
	179	66

उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशन मास्टर

१८५१. श्री प० ला० बाबूबाबू : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर रेलवे में कुल कितने स्टेशन मास्टर और असिस्टेंट स्टेशन मास्टर हैं और उनमें से कितने हरिजन हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : ३८३६। इनमें १५ हरिजन हैं।

Soil Erosion

1852. Shrimati Kamalendumati Shah : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been advised by botanical experts to encourage the growth of broad leafy trees in place of pine trees to check erosion; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to implement it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Goat Breeding

1853. Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been advised to discourage goat breeding in the forest areas of mountains as they are one of the causes of erosion; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Government have been addressed about the damage that goats can do to forest areas by indiscriminate grazing and advised regarding the measures which they could adopt with advantage, in this regard.

Hutments in Mines

1854. Shri Deogam : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the mine-owners in Barbil, Bara-jamda Noamundi, Dangusposh and Chiriyaduia mining areas have provided hutments for residence of miners;

(b) whether arrangement for good drinking water is made both at the residential quarters and at the mines;

(c) who are the authorities to see that all the above amenities are given to the miners by the mine-owners; and

(d) what action they take against those who fail to provide such amenities?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(c) and (d). There is no statutory obligation on mine-owners to provide houses for workers. There is such an obligation for the supply of good drinking water in mines. The Chief Inspector of Mines and his organisation are responsible for supervision of the provision of this amenity and it is open to him to prosecute those who unreasonably fail to provide this amenity.

Creches in Mines

1855. Shri Deogam : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mine-owners in Barbil, Bara-jamda Noamundi and Dangusposh mines areas have provided creches for the miners' children; and

(b) the action taken against those mine-owners who have not provided them?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : (a) No.

(b) Show cause notices have been issued against seven owners who despite a previous requirement, have not provided creches. Owners of other mines where creches, though required, have not been provided are also being asked to take immediate action in the matter.

Livestock Census

1856. { Sardar Iqbal Singh ;
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay on the Table of the Sabha the report of the Eighth All-India Livestock Census conducted in April, 1956?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : The report of the Eighth All-India Livestock Census held in April, 1956 is not yet ready. A statement showing the provisional estimates of the number of livestock and poultry in India during 1956 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix XII, annexure No. 92]

Indo-Ceylon Air Agreement

1857. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state whether there are any proposals regarding the revision of the Indo-Ceylon Air Agreement?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :
No, Sir.

Fruit Research Stations

1858. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Fruit Research Stations are being run by the Central Government;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they are situated;

(c) the total sum spent on these stations in 1955-56 and 1956-57 ; and

(d) the main results achieved by these stations?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Dam on River Ghaghar

1858-A. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Government of India for financial assistance in connection with the soil conservation scheme of the dam on river Ghaghar ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Zawar Mines

1859. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1154 on the 30th August, 1956 and state how far the demands of the Zawar mine workers have been conceded?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai) : A settlement has since been reached on some of the demands

of the workmen. As for the rest both the workmen and the employe, have agreed to refer them to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan and to abide by his decision.

Guinea Worm

1860. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States where Guinea Worm is prevalent in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken for eradicating this disease?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar) : (a) The disease is prevalent in the States of Bombay, Madras, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bhopal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Ajmer and Coorg.

(b) Prevention and control of diseases are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The role of the Central Government is to assist and advise the State Governments and also to promote research. Researches on the evaluation of new remedies in the treatment of guinea worm were undertaken in Rajasthan under a grant from the Indian Council of Medical Research in 1952-53. As a result of this work, guinea worm infestation was found to be common in many parts of Rajasthan and many useful observations were made about the nature of the disease. There are no specific remedies which can kill the worm. However, the combined treatment with myos-titin and streptomycin has shown good results in warding off such infections.

Pharmacological tests with an Ayurvedic drug which has been prepared from the plant 'phycus bengalensis' are at present in progress at the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

The National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in rural and urban areas which are being implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance will greatly help to reduce the incidence of this disease.

Indian Employees of Burma Railway

1861. Shri Tushar Chatterjee : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the Indian Nationals released from Burma Railway have been absorbed in appropriate posts in Indian Railways ;

(b) how far seniority of service and grade has been maintained in such cases;

(c) whether there is any case where absorption in appropriate posts—from the seniority and grade point of view has not been made; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to upgrade them?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) : (a) The Indian Nationals released from Burma Railway who applied for service on Indian Railways and were found suitable have been absorbed in appropriate posts.

(b) For the purpose of seniority, credit has been given for previous continuous service in an equivalent grade. A higher initial pay in the prescribed scale at a stage equivalent to substantive or officiating pay, if he has been officiating for a period of three years or more, reduced by the pensionary equivalent of Provident Fund has been permitted.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

कृष्ण

१५६२. श्री विनोद सिन्घ : क्या कृष्ण और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो महीनों से चम्पारन (बिहार) की खेती की फसल में रेड राट बीमारी फैल रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने किस प्रकार की सहायता दी है और कितने प्रतिशत फसल को नुकसान पहुँचा है?

कृष्ण और कृषि मंत्री (श्री जे. प्र. खन्ना) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ। चम्पारन जिले की लगभग १० प्रतिशत फसल इससे प्रभावित हुई है। पुंजरूप (clump basis) में इस का प्रभाव ०.२ प्रतिशत है। राज्य के अन्य भागों में यह रोग महामारी के रूप में फैला हुआ नहीं है। जहाँ पर इस रोग का प्रभाव अधिक है और प्राणामी पेरने के मौसम के शुरू होने तक फसल के बचाये जाने की आशा नहीं है, उन प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में हल चलाये जा रहे हैं। इससे मौजूब या भावी फसल को इस रोग के लगने की संभावना कम होगी। जहाँ पर यह रोग कम है वहाँ रोग से प्रभावित

फसल को कैक्टरी के मकड़ूरों और उबाये बालों के सहयोग से जड़ से उखाड़ा जा रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने रोगविरोधी किस्मों के बीज प्लाट्स (seed plots) के बुनने के लिए और पतझड़ की मौसम में उनमें फसल बोये तथा उनके प्रमाणित और बितरण करने के लिए प्रबन्ध कर दिया है।

कालीसिन्ध नदी पर पुल

१५६३. श्री जे. प्र. खन्ना : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे-बोर्ड मध्य रेलवे की भोपाल-उज्जैन लाइन पर कालीसिन्ध स्टेशन के निकट कालीसिन्ध नदी के पुराने पुल को पुनर्निर्मित कराने का विचार कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो निर्माण-कार्य कब प्रारम्भ होगा; और

(ग) इस पुनर्निर्माण के लिये अनुमानित कुल कितनी राशि का उपबंध किया गया है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). कालीसिन्ध के पुलों के मर्मर बदलने का काम १९५६-५७ के निर्माण कार्यक्रम और (works programme) में रखा गया है। इस्पात मिलते ही यह काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) लगभग ८.२५ लाख रुपये।

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : I beg to make a statement correcting the reply given to a supplementary on Starred Question No. 5 on the 16th July, 1956.

The statement "Month of January, 1956-44. Total number of persons covered by the certificates—118" made by

me in reply to a supplementary by Shri Gidwani to Starred Question No. 5 asked by Shri Gidwani and Shri Jethalal Joshi in the Lok Sabha on the 16th July, 1956, was inaccurate, as subsequent information received shows that those figures did not include information about the certificates issued by the Office of the Assistant High Commissioner for India at Hyderabad (West Pakistan), and the number of persons covered by them. I, therefore, seek the permission of the House to correct my earlier statement which may be substituted by the following:

"Month of January 1956—60. Total number of persons covered by the certificates—162".

Shri Kamath : If I heard him aright the hon. Parliamentary Secretary said that he 'seeks the permission of the House'. Does it mean that it will be formally put to the House?

Mr. Speaker : That is the language he has used. It is not necessary to put it to the House. He only corrects in a humble way.

Shri Kamath : Humility, I see !

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[Thursday, 13th September, 1956]

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TO STARRED QUESTION 2786—88

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) made a statement correcting the reply to a Supplementary on the Starred Question No. 5 on the 16th July, 1956.

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 13th September, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-44 A.M.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON SUEZ ISSUE

Mr. Speaker: I have received a notice of an adjournment motion from Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Hiren Mukerjee and Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, regarding "the grave situation arising out of the statement of the Prime Minister of Britain on September 12th in the House of Commons on the Suez Issue—statement which is a clear provocation for war and the necessity for the Government of India to declare itself wholeheartedly in favour of Egyptian sovereignty and defence of world peace."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As a matter of fact, apart from the motion for adjournment, I am going to seek your permission to make a brief statement, if I may do so now.

I should like to say few words in regard to the latest developments relating to the Suez Canal issue. I would have preferred making a statement a day or so later when fuller information was at our disposal. At present we have only seen Press reports of the speech of the United Kingdom Prime Minister, Sir Anthony

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Eden, in the British House of Commons yesterday. As, however, Parliament is adjourning this evening, I may not have an opportunity to make any statement for some time, and, therefore, I am saying these few words now.

The House knows our earnest efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement in regard to the Suez Canal. It has been clear to us that any other approach to this problem or any attempt to impose a decision would not only not bring about the results aimed at but might lead to much graver consequences, the extent of which it is not possible to foresee. At the Conference held in London we pleaded with all the force at our command for steps to be taken to bring about negotiations, and certain broad proposals were set out by us. We were supported in these proposals by Ceylon, Indonesia and the Soviet Union. The majority of those present at the Conference, however, adopted, as is known, a different line.

From the Press reports of Sir Anthony Eden's speech yesterday it is not possible to assess fully the meaning and import of the action said to be contemplated by the Governments of the United Kingdom, France and the United States, until we have full reports through official sources.

The action proposed to be taken by the three Governments which purports to be in the interests of the users of the Canal and to maintain the freedom of use of the Canal seems, to say the least, surprising, and the consequences that may flow from it may well be very grave. One thing is clear and that is that the action pro-

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

posed is not the result of agreement, co-operation or consent, but is to be taken unilaterally, and thus is in the nature of an imposed decision.

The Government of India deeply regret this development, which is very unusual and which will render peaceful settlement more difficult of realisation. It is not calculated to secure to the users peaceful and secured use of the Canal which should be and is what is required by the users and the international community.

The Menzies Mission which recently visited Cairo asked the Egyptian Government to accept international control of operation and administration and the establishment of an international corporation displacing the Egyptian National Corporation. Egypt has declined to accept them as being contrary to her sovereign rights and not related to the purposes which the Convention of 1888 and the interest of users, which are freedom of navigation, toll, maintenance of Canal, etc., which the Egyptian Government alone can guarantee.

The reply of the Egyptian Government has opened a way to negotiations. In the view of the Government of India, such negotiations could have led to a settlement which would have met all requirements of the users and the international community without prejudice or derogation to the sovereignty of Egypt and her national rights in respect of the Canal which is admittedly an integral part of Egypt.

I have in the last few days communicated to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the President of the United States. Our view that the situation that emerged after the Menzies Mission and the statement made by the Egyptian Government accepting all international obligations and inviting negotiations opened a way to settlement.

We appeal to both the United Kingdom and United States to consider all this and enable the develop-

ment of negotiations which will lead to a settlement. We hope that despite all that has happened and the tensions that have been engendered, the path of peace will be followed. There is here no question of appeasement of one side or another as what is to be sought and can in our view be obtained is a settlement satisfactory and honourable to all concerned.

The Government of India earnestly hope that the appeal we have made will not be in vain. Government have right through the course of this development used their influence with all parties for restraint, negotiations and a peaceful settlement. To seek to impose a settlement by force or by threats of force is to disregard the rights of nations even as the failure to observe international treaties and obligations would be. Government also regret to learn from Press reports that pilots of British, French, Italian and other nationalities are being withdrawn. This is an action not calculated to promote the use of the canal and is not in the interest of user nations. Government of India are desirous that no statement of theirs should come in the way of the efforts to lower tension and to open the way for negotiations. But, they cannot fail to point out that the steps announced to assume the operation of the canal without the consent and co-operation of the Egyptian Government are calculated to render a peaceful approach extremely difficult and also carry with them the grave risk of conflict. I should like to say that I have read the report of Sir Anthony Eden's speech with surprise and regret as it appears to close the door to further negotiations. The action envisaged in it is full of dangerous potentialities and far reaching consequence. I earnestly trust that, even now, it is not too late to refrain from any such action and to think more in terms of a peaceful negotiated settlement which only can achieve the results aimed at in regard to the proper functioning of the Suez Canal for

the good of all countries concerned as well as for the maintenance of friendly relations in the middle-eastern region and the whole of Asia.

As I have pointed out previously, the proper functioning of the Suez Canal is of vital importance to India. We are convinced, however, that this can only be achieved through peaceful negotiated settlement ensuring the rights not only of Egypt but of all the user countries.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): In view of what the Prime Minister said at the very outset, may I ask, whether, in the event of the situation further deteriorating and, unfortunately, warlike developments taking place in the West, Parliament will be summoned at short notice to consider the situation?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Under our Constitution and the rules, Parliament can be summoned at short notice, subject only to time being allowed for Members to reach here. If a necessity arises for summoning it, we shall venture to advise Mr. Speaker to summon it.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the Egyptian Government has convened another international conference and has India accepted the invitation to participate in that new conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we know, the Government of Egypt have not convened any conference. They have thrown out the idea that such a conference might be convened, but no actual convening has been done.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): May I raise a point?

Mr. Speaker: He gave notice to raise a point. Is it that?

Shri Chattopadhyaya: May I know if, in view of the deepening international crisis and the tone of the Statement of the British Prime Minister, our Prime Minister will consider the desirability of leading the Indian delegation himself to any international conference that might be held in

order to protect and save world peace? May I also submit humbly that an *ad hoc* committee be constituted by the Prime Minister—a Committee of leading Members of both Houses of Parliament including Leaders of Opposition Parties—to keep ourselves fully informed of the changing situation from time to time?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The first suggestion of the hon. Member is rather premature. There is, at present, no convention or conference in view. If and when it takes place, we shall have to consider how best our Government can be represented. Normally speaking, the Prime Ministers do not attend such conferences. Even in the recent London Conference, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom did not go to it, except for, I think, two minutes, just for formal opening—or less than two minutes. So, Prime Ministers normally do not attend them. However, as the situation develops, one will have to see what will be the best course for us to adopt.

As regards the second point mentioned by the hon. Member, I can assure him that, if a situation so arises, we shall naturally wish to consult leaders of all groups and parties and take them into our confidence because that situation will be a national situation with which we shall have to meet as a united nation.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the hon. Prime Minister's statement, it is not necessary to give my consent to the adjournment moved by Shri A. K. Gopalan.

PAY SCALES AND SERVICES CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYEES OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sadhan Gupta has given notice of an adjournment motion on the following subject:

"The serious repercussions among thousands of employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India belonging to the supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff due to arbitrary fixation of pay

[Mr. Speaker]

scales and other service conditions which will result in slashing down the grades in the case of most of the employees, reduction in provident fund accumulations, deprivation of right to annual bonuses and of other rights wrested from the unwilling hands of the erstwhile insurers as a result of bitter struggle and sacrifices."

I remember there was a question on this and I got the proceedings of the 11th September 1956. There the hon. Member has put some supplementary questions regarding this very matter. He has asked:

"May I know whether a stipulation that the salary would depend on a certain volume of business and that the salary would be reduced in conformity with the reduction of the volume of business does not amount to a salary in the form of a commission?"

That is one question. Then, he has asked some clarification in the second supplementary question on that day. I would like to know how this has happened so suddenly. Is it not going on for sometime? We do not take notice of such things by way of adjournment motions.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South East.): May I clarify? That question related to field staff, that is to say, the staff which procures insurance business—organisers, inspectors, etc. This question relates to a recent occurrence, names, the fixation of the pay scales and service conditions of the supervisory staff, clerical staff and the subordinate staff, namely, office employees, who are an entirely different category.

The reason for the importance of the adjournment motion is this. You will remember when the decision to nationalise insurance business was announced, it was the insurance employees and their representative organisation—the All India Insurance Employees Association—which were the

first to congratulate the Government on this decision.

Mr. Speaker: When were these pay scales fixed?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Only two or three days back.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Corporation agreed to fix the pay scales?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It is empowered to fix the scales of pay.

Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member does not like the fixation of scales of pay by such corporations or any set of people did not like it, can we go into those scales of pay in an adjournment motion and settle them here?

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In this case, I understand that the scales of pay were fixed at the suggestion of the Government, of the Finance Ministry.

12 Noon

The Corporation has only recently come into being and it had to start with certain pay-scales. So I understand that the pay-scales are being fixed at the suggestion of the Finance Ministry.

Sir, the position is this. The insurance employees.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard enough. Let me now hear the hon. Minister. What I only want to say is, hon. Members will kindly bear in mind the scope of an adjournment motion. It is not my intention to say that these matters are not of importance. They affect a large number of people and they will have to be gone into. So far as an adjournment motion is concerned, if the authorities do a thing which they ought not to, or exercise a wrongful jurisdiction or go in excess of their jurisdiction, then we shall certainly look into the matter and I shall call upon the Government to explain matters. But, in the exercise of their jurisdiction if they are entitled to give some advice, or independently give advice—the Corporation is entitled to fix certain scales of pay—and

certain pay-scales are fixed, whether a particular scale of pay is good or bad cannot be a subject matter for an adjournment motion and we cannot spend away the time of the House. With respect to this matter, however, I have understood the point. We do not go into the justification or otherwise of the scales of pay, whether they are reasonable and proper or not. Let me now hear the hon. Finance Minister.

The Minister of Finance and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of pay-scales was considered, and I might tell the hon. House that the Secretary of the Ministry, who is now acting as Chairman, and myself sat together and went over the whole scheme. In fact, Sir, I should think we have rather done well to the insurance employees because we think it is a refinement in the pay-scales which might be a pattern for future pay-scales for Government service also.

The pay-scales announced recently with regard to supervisory, clerical and subordinate staff will not affect the present or future emoluments of existing employees. It has been made quite clear that while the existing employees will be fitted into the new scales, each employee will be entitled to personal pay and will also be entitled to go to the maximum of the scale which he would have been entitled to if his service had continued in the particular company with which he was employed.

I would also like to emphasise that there was a large number of scales which were prevalent in the 180 odd companies which were in existence before nationalisation. These pay-scales had necessarily to be rationalised and, obviously, we could not adopt the pay-scales which prevailed in the companies which pay the highest salaries. That would have meant an excessive pay bill. Reasonable scales have, therefore, been adopted which have taken into account various scales of pay which were prevalent in different companies. As a result of the adoption of new scales about one-

fifth of the total number of employees—that is in the lowest rung—will be getting higher scales of pay. We have, in fact, done away with this division which existed between lower and upper division clerks. There will only be one set of clerks in the future. I would also like to mention that the wage bill of the Corporation will be increased, as a result, from Rs. 31 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs a month.

As the present employees are not adversely affected by the introduction of the new scales, this question does not appear to me to be one of urgent public importance.

Shri Nambiar (Mayuram): The previous Finance Minister during the course of debates in this House and in the Joint Committee promised that the workers would not lose anything due to change in the scales of pay and conditions. Now, because the scales have been reduced, they are not going to be beneficial to them; on the other hand, they are going to be prejudicial to them. Therefore, may I know whether the Government will stick to the promise already given or not?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The basis of my hon. friend's question is wrong. I have taken pains—in fact, I have put it down so that it may be precise—to indicate that nobody will be adversely affected; on the other hand, one-fifth of the total number of workers would be benefited by these scales of pay. Therefore, I think the basis of my hon. friend's question is wrong.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard enough.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You have heard the other side of the picture, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: What I would like to know is this. If the emoluments of the existing staff, whatever the scales fixed may be, are not going to be affected at all, how are they concerned in an adjournment motion with respect to the scales of pay for new entrants? That is the point that I would like to hear.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The scales have been revised.

Mr. Speaker: Is the salary of any member of the existing staff going to be effected adversely?

Shri Namblar: His salary is going to be affected adversely. When he is fitted up in the new scale he will certainly lose.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not going to hear any more. First of all, such matters are not to be the subject-matter of any adjournment motion. New scales of pay and other things are not peculiar anywhere. Any employer, whether Government or otherwise, must have the right to revise; of course, the staff should not be adversely affected. Whatever may happen, it is a matter for detailed discussion and not in an adjournment motion. Further, the hon. Minister has said that so far as existing incumbents are concerned, one-fifth of them will have higher scales of pay and the others will not be affected at all. Whatever scales of pay may be introduced, the existing staff will be fitted in at such stage of the increments as may not affect them, so that not a pie may be lost to any of the existing staff as compared to the existing conditions of services and scales of pay.

In view of the statement of the hon. Finance Minister I am not called upon to give consent to this adjournment motion.

Shri Namblar: In fact, the staff will lose under the new scales.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever it may be, I am not called upon to give my consent to this. There are very many details. Hon. Members may seek an interview with the Finance Minister and place matters before him. The Corporation has started; may it live perpetually.

Shri Namblar: There will be heart-burning.

Mr. Speaker: There is no heart at all, and so there is no burning. (Inter-
ruption.)

FLOODS IN UTTAR PRADESH

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of another adjournment motion from Shri S. L. Saksena regarding the colossal damage caused by sudden floods in the districts of Bahraich, Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Deoria and several other districts of east U. P. Let me first of all hear the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Sir, the House is well aware that this is the rainy season and floods are not scarce these days. (Laughter).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members made it light. It is a real fact. There is the rainy season now and so floods are there.

Shri A. P. Jain: The House is aware that my colleague, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, made a comprehensive statement on the floods in the beginning of the month. He gave full information about the floods in U.P. as also in the rest of India. We have no information of anything that has happened after that in U.P. The adjournment motion refers to the floods in one river Rapti which has affected a number of districts. I have no information about what has happened there. Unfortunately, this is the last day of the session and it is not possible for me to collect the information and make a statement in this House.

But, as you are aware, Sir, this is a subject which essentially falls in the State List. It is the State Governments which have to deal with the situation arising out of floods. So far as relief measures are concerned, the Government of India have issued definite instructions under which the State Governments can initiate actions without any reference to the Central Government. If the total expenditure on the relief measures in the State concerned does not exceed Rs. 2 crores, the Government of India automatically contributes 50 per cent. of it; if it exceeds Rs. 2 crores, then in respect of Rs. 2 crores the Government of India contributes 50 per cent.

and in respect of the balance the Government of India contributes 75 per cent. There is enough of provision and there are enough of powers with the State Governments. I am sure the State Governments are fully alive to the situation and they are in a position to take action.

Before I finish, I would like to point out one fact. The hon. Member gave notice of an adjournment motion on the 13th August last in which he said that the main, earlier paddy crop had dried up. In this adjournment motion, the hon. Member says that the reaping of the earlier paddy crop has become impossible. Oftentimes, the memory of politicians is short, but it should not be so short. When the earlier paddy crop was completely destroyed, according to the previous adjournment motion, where is the question of reaping that paddy crop now?

Shri Nambiar: Whatever remains could not be harvested.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.-North): May I ask—

Shri A. P. Jain: I have not finished. In any case, as this day happens to be the last day of this session, I am not in a position to collect the facts from the State Government and place them before the House. Of course, there is no case for admitting this adjournment motion.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the hon. Minister ask the State Government to supply the information about this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Shall we abolish the State Assembly then?

Shri S. L. Saksena: Will not the hon. Minister ask the State Government to supply—

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow such questions. The hon. Members have committed themselves or are trying to make or bring about a unitary State and a unitary Government at the Centre. They forget that

there are people's representatives, though representing smaller constituencies than here in the State Assemblies. It is unfortunate that famine and flood occur alternately. But then, can the Government or any other person or all the Opposition together or the Government together prevent famine on the one side and flood on the other? They are all accidental.

The point for consideration is, what are the steps that have been taken in this regard to alleviate suffering, which might have been caused owing to heavy downpour, etc. In the first instance, the hon. Minister has said that the State Government is responsible for this. So far as the Centre is concerned, the hon. Minister has said that the Centre has set apart an amount of Rs. 2 crores and that they are willing to share the expenditure, and that over and above this, they are prepared to contribute. The hon. Members who are interested in this matter must approach the State Government and persuade the Assembly members there to take it up, through the State Government. After doing that, if there is no statement on the subject available, and if, so far as the Centre is concerned, the Central Government has been derelict in its duty, has committed default, and that the State Government has become helpless, the hon. Members can raise the point in this House. I am not called upon to give my consent to this adjournment motion.

DATE OF GENERAL ELECTIONS

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Cannanore): May I seek your permission to raise a matter of profound importance? A few weeks ago or a few days ago, there was an announcement by the Election Commissioner that as far as he was concerned, he was ready to have the elections in February, 1957. He also had called a conference of all the parties and he discussed with them. There also, he said that as far as he was concerned, there would not be

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

any delay and that the elections could be conducted in February. That was what he said. But we regret to say that there was no announcement by the Government fixing the date of elections. It was said even yesterday in answer to a question that the final programme of the election would be announced only in November. Even if the date is announced today, there would be only five months. As far as the ruling party is concerned, it may be that even two months or three months are enough, because they have got money and a network of organisation. As far as other parties are concerned,—

Mr. Speaker: We need not go into controversial matters.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: If they object to my saying this, then, it means that they also want more time. As far as other parties are concerned, and also as far as the independent candidates are concerned, apart from the mass of the voters, it is quite necessary that they must have some more time.

Not only that. We all know that, as a matter of fact, the real preparation for election work can be conducted only when the date of the election is announced. So, I would request that an announcement may be made today and a date may be set. If an announcement is made in November, then there would be a delay of two months which can otherwise be utilised for preparations. If elections are to be held with only a period of two months for the preparations, it would be a difficult matter.

Further, some newspapers have already published the news that the elections will not be held in February, 1957, and that they will be held only in 1958. There are also lobby talks, and it is also reported that there are some Ministers seeking—

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Can notice be taken by this House of what another member said in the lobbies?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There are talks like that. It is the duty of the Gov-

ernment to see to it and announce a date.

Mr. Speaker: How many months does the hon. Member want?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I want the Government to announce a date and say that there will be no change at all and that the elections will be held in February so that we will have time for preparations for the elections. There is no question of a date being announced in November.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): I do not know if the Government is free to announce the dates. It is presumably the function of the Election Commission. The dates are announced by the Election Commission. It is the authority to announce the dates. I cannot arrogate another authority which does not inhere in me.

But, so far as the anxiety of Shri A. K. Gopalan is concerned, I would like to help him. I do not know if he does not mean to make any start, so far as the preparations for the elections are concerned, till he comes to know of the definite date. If he says that they will not start till then, then, I shall try to ascertain the wishes of the Commission. But I hope the election preparations are already on. So, he is not going to be prejudiced by any delay in the announcement of the date. My own expectation is that the elections will come off in February or in March, but I cannot say anything definitely.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I submit an important aspect of this matter?

The Election Commission announced definitely a few days ago that so far as the Commission was concerned, the date, in February, was the firm date; but yesterday, the Law Minister—not the Home Minister—said in answer to a question that the programme the schedule of election, would be finalised in November. What is this conflict between the Government and the Election Commission?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members know that it is this House which has passed legislation on these matters. So far as the Representation of the People Act is concerned, the hon. Members know that a short time before the elections actually take place, the dates are announced.

An Hon. Member: The exact date.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Commission has to do. No Minister of the Government can do so. So far as the general impression as to when the elections will take place is concerned, as at present advised the spokesman of the Government has said that the elections will be in February or March. What is the meaning of pinning the Government to a particular date which they are not competent to say in this House?

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO AIR CORPORATIONS RULES

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:

- (1) Notification No. 7-CA(9)/55, dated the 20th August, 1956.
- (2) Notification No. 7-CA(10)/55, dated the 17th August, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-411/56].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandubhai Desai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2026, dated the 8th September, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

I also beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the Notification No. S.R.O. 2027, dated the 8th September, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. S-412/56].

REPORT ON TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report on the Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department by Shri K. P. Velu Pillay, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 3rd September, 1956, by the Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1255 regarding Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department, by Shri V. P. Nayar. [Placed in Library. See No. S-413/].

Shri Kamath: What was his name?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: His name is Shri K. P. Velu Pillay. It is given in the order paper itself.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must look at the Order Paper.

DELIMITATION COMMISSION, INDIA, FINAL ORDERS

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 9A of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, a copy of each of the Delimitation Commission, India, Final Orders Nos. 32 to 35, published in the Gazettes of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 30th July, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. S-414/56].

AMENDMENTS TO CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Defence Expenditure (Shri A. C. Guha): I beg to lay on the Table under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, a copy of the Central Excises Notification No. 10-CER/56, dated the 1st September, 1956, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. S-415/56].

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS

Shri Altekar (North Satara): I beg to lay on the Table the minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House (Seventeenth to

[Shri Altekar]
Nineteenth) held during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions. [Placed in Library. See No. S-41//56].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 1956, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL

Secretary: Sir, I have to inform the House that the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1956, which was passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session was assented to by the President on the 9th September, 1956.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

TENTH REPORT

Shri S. C. Deb (Cachar-Lushai Hills): I beg to present the Tenth Report of the Committee on Petitions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN TEHRI-GARHWAL

Shrimati Kamalendu Matti Shah (Garhwal Distt.—West cum Tehri Garhwal * Distt. cum Bijoor Distt.—

North): Under Rule 216, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Floods in Tehri-Garhwal and relief rendered."

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I have a fairly long statement running to a number of cyclostyled pages.

Mr. Speaker: He may place it on the Table of the House.

Statement

In Tehri Garhwal floods occurred in the night of 14th-15th August 1956 in Nailchami Gad and its rivulets affecting 5 patties of Deoprayag Tahsil namely Nailchami, Badiyargarh, Karakot, Dagarkri and Soura Bharghar. 250 acres of lands in 70 villages were affected. 10 persons are reported to have lost their lives and none was injured. 8 cattle were lost. 2 houses and 7 pucca cattle sheds collapsed and a number of houses were damaged. The estimated value of collapsed houses is Rs. 10,000. The total value of the loss in these floods is estimated at Rs. 20 lakhs.

2. Detailed report Patti-wise is as follows:—

Patti Nailchami. Floods this year in Nailchami surpassed all previous floods. Irrigated land on either side of Nailchami were devastated and dry land on higher levels were damaged. Almost all villages of the patti have been badly affected. Landslides have occurred, roads have been breached at several places and four bridges have been washed away dislocating traffic completely. Half of the community orchard of village Bhatwari has been destroyed by floods. Some diggis and Guls (small reservoirs and minor channels) constructed on subsidy basis have been damaged. No loss of human life is reported but some

*Patwari Revenue Circles.

cattle heads have been washed away. The total estimated loss of standing crops and fields in this patti roughly amounts to about Rs. 5 lakhs.

Patti Loto Badiyargad. This is one of the deficit patties. Due to excessive landslides and erosion, villages Panab, Bharankhal and Kanda are in the process of sinking down. People have left their houses and are living in some of the houses which are comparatively safer. Two houses collapsed in village Manjuli which resulted in the death of 7 persons and some heads of cattle.

Patti Karukot. This patti stretches on either side of Dhungsir Gad which joins the river Alknanda at Keertinagar. The main stream and a number of its tributaries were overflowed causing immense damage to the land of the whole patti. 90% of the irrigated land of villages Parkot and Kharat have been devastated. 7 pucca cattle sheds have been destroyed and six heads of cattle were washed away. One house collapsed in village Panyakot resulting in the death of one person. Pucca houses of village Dhar have also been washed away. The 'shramdan' road for mule traffic from Dhungsir to Kirtinagar has been washed away at several places.

Patti Dagar. The villages Gaur and Tola that stand on the top of the patti have been damaged by erosion and floods. 3/4th of the land of the village Gaur has been washed away. Almost all the Gharats (water mills) have been washed away.

Patti Saura Bhardhar. No details are available from the State Government.

3. *Relief measures undertaken by the State Government.* The State Government have sanctioned Rs. 10,000/- for distribution as gratuitous relief and Rs. 20,000/- as Taccavi. A sum of Rs. 500/- sent to the Collector from the Chief Minister's Fund has also been utilised. 1,000

maunds of food grains, medicines and other necessities of life are being distributed in the affected areas through fair price shops. Action is being taken to provide suitable sites for shifting villages which are sinking.

4. *Assistance from the Central Government.* The State Government has not asked for any financial assistance from the Government of India but according to the prescribed formula of financial assistance by the Centre, the State Government is eligible to a grant of half the total expenditure on gratuitous relief up to Rs. 2 crores and 3/4ths of the expenditure in excess thereof.

5. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund for Flood relief work in the whole of Uttar Pradesh.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House in its Seventeenth Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

(1) Rt. Rev. John Richardson.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): He is a nominated Member, not even an elected Member. Government should take note of it.

Mr. Speaker: I believe he is here. The hon. Member will kindly come forward. He comes occasionally to the House and he must show his face to the other hon. Members.

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayawada): Not only show the face, but face the show.

Mr. Speaker (2) Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

(3) Shri Kamal Singh .

(4) Shri Mulchand Dube

(5) Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri.

[Mr. Speaker]

- (6) Shri A. V. Thomas
- (7) Shri H. V. Tripathi
- (8) Shri Karni Singhji
- (9) Shri A. K. Basu
- (10) Shri R. P. Nevatia.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

*CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 5
DATED 16TH JULY, 1956.

TERMINAL TAX ON RAILWAY
PASSENGERS BILL*

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers carried by railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy of a terminal tax on passengers carried by railway from or to certain places of pilgrimage or where fairs, melas or exhibitions are held."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I **introduce† the Bill.

INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND
REGULATION) AMENDMENT
BILL

The Minister of Heavy Industries (Shri M. M. Shah): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

Shri M. M. Shah: I† introduce the Bill.

TRAIN ACCIDENT BETWEEN JAD-
CHERLA AND MAHBUBNAGAR

Dr. Jaisooriya (Medak): On a point of information, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I know hon. Members were anxious to know about the Hyderabad accident and the hon. Minister said he would place the matter before the House. He came to me yesterday with the information a bit late and therefore, I said he may place the matter this morning (Interruptions).

Shri Namblar rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member represent the labour, and the hon. Minister is in charge of Railways. Nobody is gloating over the fact that so many people died. Let us hear the hon. Minister. There is no point in the labour accusing the Minister and the Minister accusing the labour.

Shri Namblar (Mayuram): This is the second accident. The Board and the Ministry are responsible for it.

* See Part I Debates, dated 13th September, 1956, Cols. 2786—88.

** Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 13-9-56—pp. 835—839.

† Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

‡ Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 13-9-56—pp. 840—852.

They must explain to the people or they must quit.

Mr. Speaker: What is the good of anticipatory statements like this? The hon. Member will go to the spot and do what he can. I cannot understand this sort of interruptions. The hon. Members wanted a statement and the hon. Minister is making that statement.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Let us not have a parliamentary accident on the last day!

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): On the 5th September, 1956, I had made a statement in this House regarding the train accident between Jadcherla and Mahbubnagar. In the course of this statement I had said that the Government Inspector had started his enquiry and had been requested to expedite his report. His preliminary report has been received. This contains descriptions of the accident and other particulars which are substantially the same as have been previously indicated to the House. The examination of witnesses and collection of data are still in progress and he has not yet been able to complete the investigation and fix responsibility. According to the procedure laid down, the final report will contain a detailed discussion of the evidence and his conclusions with regard to responsibility for the accident and any recommendations that he would like to make. I feel that the Government Inspector should be given necessary time to enquire into the matter in the most thorough manner, to do justice to the important and intricate task assigned to him.

I had previously said that we desired the fullest investigation to be made with regard to this matter and that the faults of the administration and individuals, if any, should be brought to light.

When the final report of the Government Inspector is received.

propose to refer it to a high level judicial officer for further scrutiny. He will be assisted by two competent technical assessors and will be given full discretion to call for or collect any additional evidence with a view to arrive at his conclusions and to fix responsibility.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I seek one clarification? On the last occasion the hon. Minister said that depending upon the findings of the Government Inspector, he was not averse to a judicial enquiry.

Mr. Speaker: Even now he is agreeable to that.

Shri Kamath: No, Sir. Today he has shifted the ground. He now says that he will refer the report of the Government Inspector to a judicial officer for scrutiny. Does it mean that in no case will there be a judicial enquiry?

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. Minister to say that it will be automatic. This is a statutory obligation imposed upon the Government to have an enquiry by the investigating officer. After the receipt of the report, he will appoint a judicial officer with two assessors to go into this matter. That is what I understood.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): I think your interpretation is correct. But the hon. Minister said that the report will be given for scrutiny to a high judicial officer.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I want to know whether the judicial officer who is going to enquire will be invested with powers under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898, so that he can summon witnesses and he can call the very inspector who has conducted the statutory enquiry to give evidence; he is liable for cross-examination. This power should be there. Otherwise, it is not a judicial enquiry at all. It is merely a scrutiny of the report.

Shri Nambiar: Apart from the fact that there is going to be an enquiry

[Shri Nambiar]

by the Government Inspector—it will be there in any case irrespective of whether it is a minor accident or a major one; here it is a case of train smash and the bridge giving way not only the first time but the second time we want to know whether the hon. Minister is prepared to have a judicial enquiry or not.

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member mean to say that while an enquiry which is contemplated under the statute, that is, the Railways Act, is pending, another judicial officer should be appointed to go into the same matter?

Shri Nambiar: Yes, Sir. Let it be there. Why should he wait for the completion of the enquiry by the Government Inspector?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is being done in air crashes. While statutory enquiry is going on, judicial enquiry can also start. A person who is empowered to enquire the accident statutorily can be called upon as witness by the judicial officer and he is liable to be cross-examined on such important matters.

Dr. Jaisooriya: May I submit that the Government officer is only a technical expert who investigates into the causes? In other words, he comes as a witness to give technical expert evidence. That is all his position. But here the matter goes further. What we are asking for is a complete enquiry and unless you have a judicial enquiry in which these government officers come as technical experts to give their findings—that is all their function—we will not be able to know the correct position. Here the position does not stop there. I do not know the meaning of the word “reference”. It is a very vague term. What is the meaning of the word “reference” and what is meaning of the word “scrutiny”?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think the hon. Members have not understood me correctly. I do not want to shirk any enquiry from a judicial authority and I have made it very

clear. I have said that he will have full discretion and all the powers of a judicial officer when he looks into this matter. My words were “.... will be given full discretion to call for or collect any additional evidence with a view to arrive at his conclusions and to fix responsibility”. So, no restriction is being imposed on him.

The only point is that the Government Inspector for Railways is not merely conducting a technical statutory enquiry. He has to go into the causes of the accident and fix responsibility. So, his enquiry is not merely a technical enquiry. He has to fix the responsibility and find out the causes of the accident. So, there will be some material, not much material, available with this enquiring officer. When he has completed his report, all that material will be placed in the hands of the judicial officer or the Judge of the High Court or whoever it may be. Naturally, I want a High Court Judge to be appointed for this purpose. So, on that basis, he will go into the matter, make further enquiries and if he wants any additional evidence for coming to certain conclusions, well, he is free to do so. He can call for evidence, he can send for witnesses and he can cross-examine them. I do not know what other difficulty can arise. The point is quite clear.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): May I ask one question? When a high judicial officer is appointed, if any party wants to submit something about the facts of the accident or the causes of it, will they be authorised to do so? If any outside party wants to bring some matters to light by means of a report or memorandum or statement and bring them to the notice of the judicial officer, will they be authorised to do so?

Mr. Speaker: They can do so. They can always send memoranda. Why should we go into the details about it? The hon. Minister says it is a judicial enquiry. It is something like a preliminary enquiry. Hon. Members who are practising in courts know what the term “enquiry” means.

In murder cases though the regular trial is made by the Sessions Judge, the committing magistrate has got absolute powers to recall witnesses, examine new witnesses etc. There is absolute authority and jurisdiction for him to do anything he likes.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): What the Minister says is that the judicial officer, whoever he may be, will be entitled to call additional evidence. If, for instance....

Mr. Speaker: He said that the judicial officer can recall all the original witnesses.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is the point on which I want to be clear.

Mr. Speaker: Each hon. Member is going on getting up and repeating and asking the hon. Minister: is it right and is it proper. We cannot spend the time of the House like this. The hon. Minister has stated unreservedly that a judicial officer of the rank of a High Court Judge will go into this matter. He will receive memorandum and other communications from any side of the people who come there.

Shri Ramachandra Reddy (Nellore): I want to know the number of hours available for discussion today and the number of hours available to the Members.

Mr. Speaker: For how long would the House like to sit today? Hon. Members might make up their minds. I will make arrangements for Chairman.

An Hon. Member: We may sit up to 8 o'clock.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): How many Ministers will intervene today?

Mr. Speaker: I understand that Mr. Alagesan will speak in reply to the one hour debate that was made by Mr. Feroze Gandhi. He told me that there are certain point that he would like to explain. Then the hon. Prime Minister would like to wind up the debate. Is any other Minister going to participate in the debate?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): The Prime Minister is going to participate.

Mr. Speaker: Is any other Minister going to intervene?

Shri Nanda: Only the Prime Minister is going to speak.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to speak at about 5-15 P.M. But the House would be sitting for a longer time.

Shri Kamath: I must request you to kindly inform us of the approximate date of the next session.

Mr. Speaker: It must be about 12th or 14th of November. Deepavali comes on the 2nd. Some time after Deepavali. That was the original idea.

Shri Jangde.

RESOLUTION RE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

श्री जांगडे : (बिलासपुर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियाँ): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैं कह रहा था कि अपनी द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमने देहातों की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था ऐसी है कि जिसके कारण गरीब गरीब होता जा रहा है और कतिपय लोगों के पास पूंजी बढ़ती जा रही है। इसकी मैं अपनी भाषा में समझाना चाहता हूँ। जब कभी हम देश में औद्योगिक नीति निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं, या हमें उद्योग को बढ़ाना होता है, तो हम पश्चिम की नकल करते हैं। हम रूस, अमेरीका और इंग्लैंड आदि की नीति का अध्ययन करने के बाद अपने देश के लिए औद्योगिक नीति अपनाते हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि हमारे देश में दो चार वर्षों के लिए फायदा तो जरूर नजर आता है, पर हमारे देश में स्थिर संतुलन नहीं हो पाता। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि कतिपय लोग शहरों में जाकर बस जाते हैं, शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जाती है और शहरों के मुख्य मुख्य भागों में हमारे रईसों और सरनायकों के बड़े बड़े बंगले बनते

[श्री जांगडे]

हैं और उन शहरों के पीछे लाखों बादमी दाने दाने के लिए तरसते हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि हम परसनल इनकम.....

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. I forgot. The hon. Member **Shri V. G. Deshpande** is here, I thought he would take up the matter. He brought it to the notice of the House yesterday or day before yesterday that there was a cordon of police outside the House, that it was practically difficult to come into the House and that he was prevented. That is what he said, I tried to make enquiries. The hon. Home Minister himself is here. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if he has made any enquiries and if he has anything to state.

The Minister of Home Affairs and Heavy Industries (Pandit G. B. Pant): Yes, Sir.

[The Superintendent of Police, New Delhi, made a personal enquiry into the matter. He has reported that on receipt of information that about 8,000 refugees would demonstrate in front of the Lok Sabha, a strong contingent of the police including some gazetted officers and upper subordinate were detailed by him to cordon off the Lok Sabha Estate. It was apprehended that the demonstrators would defy the ban and enter the prohibited area.

At about 11-30 A.M. the procession of refugees arrived at the Lok Sabha outer entrance facing Parliament Street. They were in an agitated mood and the police on duty had been alerted not to allow any demonstrator to defy the ban. **Shri V. G. Deshpande** was among the demonstrators and when he, with three or four others, proceeded towards the Lok Sabha Estate, two constables of the D. A. P. checked him to ensure his identity. Inspector B. P. Jetley, S.H.O., Parliament Street Police Station, who was only a few yards away, rushed to the spot seeing **Shri Deshpande** whom he knew, and escorted him in, expressing his regret.

The entire incident is reported to have taken not more than four or five seconds. This was about three yards outside the Lok Sabha Estate entrance. The Watch and Ward Officer of the Lok Sabha was immediately informed about it.

Shri V. G. Deshpande (Guna): May I make a statement?

Pandit G. B. Pant: **Shri Deshpande** either deliberately accompanied the demonstrators or the time of his entry happened to synchronise with their presence there.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Before the hon. Minister speculates, will it not be fair to hear....

Pandit G. B. Pant: There is no question of any speculation. It is a fact as stated here.

Mr. Speaker: He made a complaint yesterday and I am asking the Minister to make a statement.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am saying either he came with them or he happened to be there at the time when those people arrived there. So, there was this unfortunate incident. Had he arrived a little earlier or not come with them, I think no such occasion would have arisen. He came with them. Then there was, I think, reason for them to see if these people were coming. They did not know him personally. Nobody interfered knowing him personally. So, I do not know if I am called upon to say anything more.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Mr. Speaker, Sir....

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I know whether at the time of the enquiry....

Mr. Speaker: Was the hon. Member present there?

Shri S. S. More: No.

Mr. Speaker: Now, **Shri Deshpande**. He is the person affected. He has raised the question. Let me hear him.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I do not know whether I should be called upon to stand for cross-examination before the Home Minister after he has made derisive remarks against me. When I am a colleague Member in the House and it is the privilege of a Member that has been attacked, I have a right to speak because I have a grievance to make.

Yesterday, the Home Minister himself has not alleged that the demonstrators had broken any ban. Perfectly legal activities as alleged by him were being carried on by them. Whether I came with them or whether it was a coincidence, I am not going into the matter. I did not come with them, I make an assertion.

Then the second positive statement I make is that I did not come with three or four persons. In fact, I was coming alone. The police stopped me. One or two persons from there shouted, "He is an M. P." and still they would not allow me. It is true that after some time one sub-inspector came, and when I was scuffling with those people, when I was telling them I was a member of the Lok Sabha they were not allowing me. Shri Chattopadhyaya told me that he showed his identity card, still he was not allowed to come. He says that he has written a letter to the Speaker also.

Then, the third is yesterday in order to explain these matters, I went to the Speaker. It was a matter which involved the privilege of a Member. I must have done it before the session but the matter happened after the session had already started. I feel that I may be an Opposition Member, may be a demonstrator, may be a subject of ridicule for any Member or section or party of the House, but it was the duty of the Home Minister before believing the Superintendent of Police saying that three or four persons came, to have asked me. I humbly offered myself to the Speaker. This is the chit I wrote, I went to the Speaker, he was sitting in 475 LSD.

the room. I wrote to him: "Dear Sir, I have come to talk to you regarding the morning incident. I had expected that you would call me, but I am volunteering to come and explain. Yours truly, V. G. Deshpande." The answer given in pencil by the Speaker is: "I am making enquiries. I shall send for you if necessary after half an hour." I was not sent for. Now, the Home Minister is given an opportunity to make any kind of remarks against me. I think the leader of the House himself should have taken up the matter. He may be an ordinary or a single Member, you do not like him, but I say when a Member makes a complaint that a police officer obstructed him when he was coming to the House, it is the dignity of the Leader of the House that is assaulted. It was not Deshpande but Pandit Nehru who was stopped and every Member of the House who was stopped. I protest that in this matter if you had wanted that any enquiry should be made, then my colleague Members who from the Privileges Committee should call me for cross-examination. I am prepared to undergo any punishment if they give. I again humbly appeal to the Speaker that the police officers who say that I was stopped have not cared, had not the decency to express regret that any Member of Parliament was put to inconvenience. I seek the protection of the Chair both from the police and their bosses the Ministers.

Shri S. S. More: Will you please allow me.....

Mr. Speaker: What is the point now? We have heard both sides. I am entitled to decide the question of privilege. Two points hon. Members have raised. It is regrettable that any Member of Parliament should be prevented from coming into Parliament. Shri Deshpande was coming to Parliament, and as a matter of fact, he came to Parliament. Now, inside the Parliament here, there are persons and police who see the Members from day to day. I have also made provision for some of our officers and clerks.

[Mr. Speaker]

Watch and Ward, to see them, also to be present there, to avoid any of these unhappy incidents. It may be that, perchance, one of the Watch and Ward officers may not know; he might not have seen him or out of the five hundred odd Members, he may not be able to recognise him; to help him, some others are also posted there.

But if it had happened outside this compound, then what would be the position? Of course, it happened a few yards away from the compound wall. It might have as well happened on the other side where the crowd was there. Now, so far as that matter is concerned, the question is each hon. Member will have to satisfy the authorities there that he is a Member of Parliament.

Now, let us assume that he starts from Connaught Place, and there is a huge crowd; the police do not want any other persons to come. Then, he has to tell them, 'I am a Member of Parliament, I am entitled to go'. Leaving alone Shri Chattopadhyaya, so far as the hon. Member is concerned, he does not appear to have shown them the identity card.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: I have said that I had told the police officer that I was a Member of Parliament. You do not believe me still? The verbatim records will bear me out when I say that I have said so already.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of believing one as against the other. The hon. Member says this. The Minister of Home Affairs could not have been present there; he can only depend upon his officer.

Shri V. G. Deshpande: He should have made an enquiry first. He did not have the courtesy to ask me.

Mr. Speaker: If an enquiry ought to be made, the hon. Member, by an interruption cannot have an enquiry.

The Minister can only act upon the report that he gets. He has already read out the report. As a matter of fact, he did not tell us that he believ-

ed every word of that report. He was cautious enough to say that it may be or it may not be correct.

But so far as we are concerned, we are not concerned so much with the hon. Member's having participated in the demonstration. We are not worried about it. It is open to any hon. Member straight to lead a deputation, or to participate in some demonstration or something of that kind. But I do not know, and I am really considering still whether an hon. Member in front of the House can make a demonstration, when he himself can be a Member there, for, in that case, he would be demonstrating against himself. These are all peculiar difficulties that will arise.

But so far as this is concerned, it is unnecessary for us to decide it. The point is that the hon. Member has been prevented. By whom? By certain constables. As soon as the Sub-Inspector saw him from a distance, he came running up, and then told them that he was a Member of Parliament; thereafter, he brought him inside.

Now, under these circumstances, this may happen and hon. Members may be stopped at times. I shall find out what steps can be taken. As matter of fact, for some time past, I have been thinking seriously over this matter. When the Parliamentary Delegation from Turkey came here, they had a kind of silver or golden badge over their coats. I have been thinking whether we also can adopt some such thing, to avoid any difficulty, and hon. Members may wear some badges,—the badge will also look like a rose in their coats. Or else, they have to take some identity cards with them.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): That is transferable.

Mr. Speaker: I know, in some cases, if the identity cards are not taken, difficulties will arise. In fact, when I was Deputy-Speaker, I had gone into the Central Secretariat; they refused

to allow me inside. Unfortunately, I had no identity card with me. I had not taken my 'pass-port' with me. So, I had to send some Sikh or some other man. And after fifteen or twenty minutes, a clerk came, and he said 'You are standing here?' Then with the aid of that clerk, I went in.

Dr. Suresh Chandra (Aurangabad): We can also have some mark on the forehead.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not a matter to be pooh-poohed. It is very wrong on the part of the hon. Member to have said that there can be a mark on the forehead.

I am referring here to something which was done elsewhere.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I did not mean anything wrong.

Mr. Speaker: I am really thinking whether I shall place this matter before the General Purposes Committee, as to what can be done for the purpose of identifying hon. Members even from a distance. Normally, for persons inside the House, no identification mark is necessary, or no card is necessary. I shall see to it that at every gate, a responsible officer or some employee of the Lok Sabha Secretariat is kept to assist the Watch and Ward staff. So, on such thing will happen inside the House.

So far as what happens outside is concerned, we cannot be responsible for that. All that I can say is that sometimes, it so happens that a police officer does not know a Member. As soon as he comes to know, the Member is allowed ingress. In this case, as soon as the sub-inspector came to know, the hon. Member was allowed ingress. The sub-inspector being more responsible he brought him inside.

Under these circumstances, I do not think....

Shri V. G. Deshpande: Before you give your ruling finally, I have just to point out that it was not done on the road, but on the main approach to Parliament. People were standing there, forming a chain, and they did

not allow anybody to come in, saying that their instructions were that nobody should be allowed to go in. Is it not necessary that regret should be expressed.....

Mr. Speaker: May I make one suggestion to the hon. Member? He has made a statement now. If he wants to make any further statement, he may kindly write to me whatever he has to say, so far as this matter is concerned. I shall consider this matter further as to what ought to be done.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I want to raise a procedural point. When a Member was coming to attend the Parliament session, he was refused ingress into the Parliament, practically at the door, at the point where he should enter the Parliament's precincts. I think before the Minister made a statement, it was his duty to have contacted the hon. Member and to have got his version; and then, it might have been necessary to further pursue the matter with the obstructing police officers. It is really a serious matter. It is not that outside the House, something has happened, but the point is that at a particular point of time, you have got to come from outside to inside.

I am appealing to you that this is a question of privilege, and we should not treat it in a lighthearted manner. And I do protest against this kind of enquiry being made by the Minister, that he only heard the police version and did not hear the version of the hon. Member who was involved in the matter. He ought to have heard the hon. Member, and possibly, it might have led to further enquiries, and interrogation of the persons against whom complaints have been made; and you, Sir, might have referred this matter to the Privileges Committee or dealt with the matter yourself.

Shri S. S. More: May I bring it to your notice that I had already stood up to make a submission? But you had asked me to resume my seat, and some other persons got priority over me. Probably, mine was not a very influential voice.

[Shri S. S. More] .

My submission is that it is a serious matter of frequent occurrence, and something has to be devised to give complete protection to Members of Parliament, if their privileges are privileges of substance. If you merely refer the matter to the General Purposes Committee, the committee will say that we should carry a placard on our heads, that we are Members of Parliament, and nothing more.

My submission is that this is a matter, which constitutes, according to me, a serious breach of privilege of a Member,—which has also been the experience of many hon. Members—and, therefore, it ought to be referred to the Privileges Committee for a final decision. And I do submit that the Privileges Committee is the proper body which can go into this matter in the light of precedents in other countries, and will finally be able to settle the matter.

Shri Gadgil: Badges and bands are....

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): On a point of order. The Home Minister in his statement has said that either Shri V. G. Deshpande got deliberately among the demonstrators, or otherwise he got mixed up. I would submit that when the Home Minister is not sure of his facts, he should not even throw out the suggestion that a Member of this House got deliberately into a demonstration, which, he alleges, had the aim of defying the law and entering into the precincts of this House. This is not only incorrect, as the hon. Member says, but even the Minister himself is not sure of it.

Under these circumstances, I would ask for your ruling whether he can make such a suggestion in this House.

Shri Gadgil: I only wanted to say that bands or badges are useless. According to my experience, the identity card is the best. But there is one question which seems to me very important. I want to know whether

the Home Minister accepts it as a fact that even after showing the identity card to the constable or constables concerned...

Mr. Speaker: No identity card has been shown.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Nobody alleges that an identity card was shown. Shri V. G. Deshpande does not say that he showed the identity card. He did not show the identity card to anyone. In fact, I did not want to say that.

Under the rules, the policemen are required to satisfy themselves about the identity of the Members. It is for the safety of Members. Any other man may smuggle himself into the House or do something that is undesirable, and it may lead to something disastrous even. So, it is in the interests of the Members that the police should satisfy themselves. It was a very short affair. Nobody suggests that they had any intention of causing any inconvenience to Shri V. G. Deshpande. Within a few seconds, the whole thing was started; and he did not show any identity card. I did not raise any objection on that ground. But I do not see how any question arises of any privilege or anything like that in that sense.

Dr. Suresh Chandra rose—

Mr. Speaker: How long am I to go on with this discussion?

1 P.M.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: I want to bring to your notice in this connection something which happened inside the precincts of this House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will write to me about it.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is an important matter of privilege.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this. The hon. Member will resume his seat.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: You have allowed so many Members.

Mr. Speaker: But I am not going to allow the hon. Member to proceed.

So far as this question of privilege is concerned, Mr. Deshpande interrupted the proceedings yesterday. He came to me excited and therefore I thought that there was something important.

Normally, a question of privilege is not disposed of in this manner. Mr. Suresh Chandra has been wanting to raise his own question of privilege.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: It is not a question of my privilege; it is a question of the privilege of this House.

Mr. Speaker: A question of privilege of a Member of this House is a privilege of this House.

Any hon. Member wishing to raise a question of privilege should give notice of a motion in writing to Secretary. Yesterday it was raised in an unusual manner. On his way to the House he met me and I allowed him to raise it. So far as this matter is concerned, it is better that he writes to me giving all the facts, and I shall consider whether a question of privilege is involved.

So far as the Minister is concerned, I would request that in future whenever an individual Member says something from his personal knowledge, I would request the hon. Home Minister to hear him before he makes a statement to the House. That would be the right thing.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Can I submit a word? There is no question of hearing. All Members of this House are my colleagues, but I cannot ask anyone to make a statement; I have no authority at all to do that. Something is placed here before the Speaker and I place the version I get. If the Members authorise me to make an enquiry I can. But to ask a Member to make a statement is not within my jurisdiction. I can ask the policemen, but I cannot ask the Members to give me their version.

Normally, so far as these matters are humbly offered myself to the Speaker.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is not a question of giving one's version to the Minister, but ordinary courtesy demands that before the Minister concludes his part of the enquiry and reports something to the House and to the Speaker, he should at least give him a chance of making his statement. Otherwise the enquiry vis a vis the police will not be complete.

Mr. Speaker: Both are right. So far as the hon. Member is concerned, he made his representation here; he did not make a representation to the Minister. He made a representation to the House and I requested the Minister to make a statement. He has made a statement. In future whenever I receive a complaint about a matter of privilege, I shall have a statement from the Member and if I think further elucidation is necessary I shall ask the hon. Minister before a final statement is made in the House one way or the other.

Normally, so far as these matters are concerned, excepting extraordinary cases happening, I do not want any hon. Member to raise it here suddenly. When certain facts are not clear on one side, I think the better method would be to put it in writing and send it to me.

I was sorry to hear Mr. Chatterjee saying that I made certain observations in a light-hearted manner.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: No, I did not say that. I said it is a serious matter and we should not treat it lightly. I never cast a reflection on you.

Mr. Speaker: If Mr. Deshpande has anything further to say, he will write to me. As at present advised, nothing can be done. Mr. Jangde.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): How much time remains for this debate?

Mr. Speaker: As long as the House is willing to sit.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let us have a Post-prandial sitting to-night.

1.05 P.M.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

RESOLUTION RE SECOND FIVE
YEAR PLAN—concl'd.

श्री जंगड़े : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारी औद्योगिक नीति इस प्रकार की है कि उस के अनुसार चलने से हमारे देश में कतिपय लोगों की पूँजी बढ़ती जा रही है और हजारों, लाखों आदमी गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। शहरों की जनसंख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, और उसी शहर के रहने वाले लाखों आदमी स्लम एरियाज (गन्दी बस्तियों) में रहते हैं, जर्जर स्थानों में गुजर करते हैं। उनके लिये खाने पीने की जगह नहीं, मोने की जगह नहीं। यह हमारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था का कुपरिणाम है। हमने अभी तक केवल प्रोडक्शन (उत्पादन) की ही तरफ देश में ध्यान दिया है, वितरण की ओर नहीं। केवल उत्पादन की ओर ही ध्यान देने के कारण और पाश्चात्य देशों की औद्योगिक नीति को शत प्रतिशत ग्रहण करने के कारण हमें सफलता नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि पाश्चात्य देशों की नीति हमारे लिये उपयुक्त नहीं होती है। मैं आप को यह बतला सकता हूँ कि एक उद्योगपति, एक लक्षपति कारखाना खोलता है, कारखाने में हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं। उसी के पड़ोस में वही उद्योगपति कपड़े का उद्योग या होटल खोल लेता है। जो मजदूर वहाँ पर काम करते हैं और रुपया कमाते हैं, उन का सारा रुपया घूम फिर कर उसी उद्योगपति के पास चला जाता है। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि हमारे गरीब देश के पास पर्बोजिंग (क्रय) शक्ति नहीं रही। हमारे देशवासी गरीब होते जाते हैं और हमारा देश गरीब होता जाता है क्योंकि उसके पास पूँजी नहीं रहती। यह कह देना कि

हमारे देश की नेशनल इनकम (राष्ट्रीय आय) में वृद्धि हुई है काफी नहीं है। इस में यह बताया गया है कि १९५० में हमारे देश की राष्ट्रीय आय पर कैपिटा (प्रति व्यक्ति) २५३ रुपये थी, १९५५ में २८१ रुपये थी और द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में उसे बढ़ा कर ३३० रुपये करने का प्रापका विचार है लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो ३३० रुपये जो राष्ट्रीय पर-कैपिटा इनकम होने वाली है उसमें हमारे गरीब आदमियों का कितना भाग होगा और जो लक्षपति और करोड़पति पूँजीपति हैं उनका कितना भाग होगा, हमारे देश के जो सरकारी नौकर हैं जो ब्यूरोक्रेट्स (नौकरशाही) हैं या जो मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं, उनका भाग कितना होगा। मैं इसका पूरा स्पष्टीकरण चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ जो यह पर कैपिटा इनकम ३३० रुपये की होगी वह मुश्किल से १५ या १६ प्रतिशत आदमियों की होगी। बाकी की मुश्किल से १०० रुपये होगी। मैं तो समझता हूँ कि इससे कम ही होगी। इस लिये मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देहात के जो रहने वाले होंगे उन की ओर दूसरे आदमियों की आय का क्या अनुपात होगा। केवल सैम्पल सर्वे (नमूना सर्वेक्षण) से जो निष्कर्ष हम निकालते हैं वह ठीक नहीं हो सकते हैं क्योंकि हर एक गांव की हालत एक सी नहीं हो सकती, इसलिये इस को आधार मान कर यह कहना कि देश की राष्ट्रीय आय में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है यह गलत है।

इसके उपरान्त मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी तक हमारे देश में ४,८०० करोड़ रुपये की योजना है, व्यक्तिगत उद्योगों को मिला कर, जिस में कि २,४०० करोड़ रुपया लगने वाला है, कुल ७,२०० करोड़ रुपये की योजना है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उससे कितने लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष फायदा होने वाला है और कितने लोगों को फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। देहात के लोगों को, जिन की जनसंख्या

७३ प्रतिशत है, कितना फायदा मिलने वाला है। मैं मानता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड हमने खोले हैं। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि हम देहात के प्रोडक्शन को बढ़ाने के लिये रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं, यह भी हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में गृह उद्योगों को पहले से दुगुना और तिगुना बढ़ाया जा रहा है। लेकिन हजारों लाखों सालों से जिस देश के देहात पिछड़े हुए रहे हैं, दाने दाने को तरसते रहे हैं, जो पूँजीपतियों की मुट्ठी में रहे हैं, जिन के पास मुई बनाने तक की ताकत नहीं रही है, उनके लिये हम कहते हैं कि अगले पाँच सालों में हम उन को हालत को बदल देंगे, तो उनको कैसे यह यक्रीन आ सकता है? हमारे देश की जो स्वास्थ्य सुधारने की पद्धति है, जो दवायें देने और इलाज की पद्धति है, वह इतनी डिफेक्टिव (श्रुतिपूर्ण) है कि कुछ कहा नहीं जा सकता। हमारी सरकार ने अभी तक आयुर्वेद की पद्धति को नहीं अपनाया है। हालाँकि आयुर्वेद पद्धति सम्पूर्ण है, कोई कमी नहीं, लेकिन उस की ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, और ऐलोपैथिक मेडिसिन (औषधि) कोई बोगस झूठी भी दे दे तो उसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं की जाती है। आज देश की हालत यह है कि कोई भी सवाल पूछा जाय, देहात के लिये कुछ भी कहा जाय, गोसंबर्द्धन की बात की जाय, तो कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बहुत पीछे हैं, केवल गाय और दूध की बात करते हैं। मैं जानता हूँ कि हमारे देश की हालत क्या है, हमारे यहां के किसान ऐसे हैं जो केवल अपने बैलों के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं, लेकिन आज उसी बैलों की सम्पत्ति के कारण उन को तरह तरह के कष्ट उठाने पड़ते हैं, सरकार ने इस कार्य की बड़ी उपेक्षा की। हमने संविधान में तो इसे लिख दिया लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं किया। जब हम इस तरह की किसी बात को कहते हैं तो लोग कहते हैं कि आप तो गोवध बन्द करना चाहते हैं। मेरा मतलब गोवध से नहीं मेरा मतलब उससे है जिसके कारण करोड़ों आदमियों को कष्ट उठाना पड़ रहा

है क्योंकि बैल तो उनकी मुख्य सम्पत्ति है। हम गाँवों के अन्दर ट्रैक्टर नहीं ले जा सकते, हम हर किसान के यहां ट्रैक्टर नहीं पहुंचा सकते। इसलिये जब हम अपने देश में गोसंबर्द्धन को नहीं बढ़ाते, जब तक देहात को वेंजिटेबिल (सञ्जियाँ) नहीं देते, जब तक हम उन को दूध नहीं देते, जब तक हम उन की बुनियादी चीजें नहीं देते, तब तक हमारे यहां के देहात उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। हो सकता है कि पंजाब के किसानों को दूध मिलता हो, पर उड़ीसा, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार, बंगाल, आसाम आदि प्रदेशों में कितने सारतत्व भोजन के लिये मिलते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। अब भी हमारे देहात के किसी भाई को शुद्ध पानी पीने के लिये नहीं मिलता, यदि वहां पर कोई सड़क टूट गई, तो लोग उसके बनाने के लिये चिल्लाया करते हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि देहात के किसी इलाके में साल भर में दो महीने में ज्यादा उन लोगों की गाड़ियां नहीं चल सकतीं जो कि हमारे लिये अन्न उपजाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो २७१ करोड़ रुपये आपने ट्रांसपोर्ट (यातायात) के लिये रखे हैं वह काफ़ी नहीं हैं। आपने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये ६३ करोड़ रुपये रखे थे, उसके बाद आपको उसको बढ़ा कर १६४ करोड़ करना पड़ा। रोड ट्रांसपोर्ट (सड़क यातायात) के लिये जहां आप २७१ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं, वहां दूसरी तरफ रेलों के ऊपर आप १,१२५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि जो यह १,१२५ करोड़ खर्च किये जा रहे हैं वह बहुत कम हैं। लेकिन साथ ही यह भी मानने की चीज नहीं है। कि देहात की सड़कों पर जो २७१ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है वह ज्यादा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हर एक ग्राम में एक स्कूल हो। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि हर एक मील के ऊपर एक स्कूल हो। कई देहातों के लिये एक स्कूल रखने से काम नहीं चल सकता। अभी तक जो स्कूलों की पढ़ाई है वह अनप्रोडक्टिव (अनुत्पादक) है।

[श्री जांगड़े]

उससे हमारे देश का कोई फायदा होने वाला नहीं है। एक मील के अन्दर हमारे लिये एक स्कूल चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूँ कि देहात के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य बढ़े, देहात के लोगों को आने-जाने की सुविधा हो, उन को खाने पीने की सुविधा हो, अगर आप बड़े देहात में जिस की जनसंख्या दो हजार या तीन हजार हो, वहाँ पर ही स्कूल खोलेंगे तो वह शिक्षा अनप्रोडक्टिव होगी। आज उनको हर देहात के अन्दर एक स्कूल मिले, उन को सोशल एजुकेशन (समाज शिक्षा) मिले, जो गरीब हैं, उनको हमें मुफ्त अस्पताल देना चाहिये, हर देहात को एक दूसरे से और सामूहिक रूप से जोड़ा जाय। आज कहा जाता है कि कोई भी भारत का देहात सड़क से पांच मील से ज्यादा दूर नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन अगर आज आप थानेश्वर जाइये, सरंगोधा जाइये, आसाम जाइये, वहाँ पर आप को देहात सड़क से २५ और ५० मील तक पर भी मिलेंगे। बल्कि इतनी इतनी दूर पर भी सड़कें नहीं मिलेंगी। उनका सुधार आप कैसे करेंगे। पांच क्या पचास वर्ष में भी उनकी उन्नति नहीं होने वाली है। आप मध्य प्रदेश की हालत को देखिये। अभी तक हमारे यहाँ पर बैलगाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, लेकिन इतने दिनों के अन्दर उन का कोई भी सुधार नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहाँ के देहातों का कोई भी मसला अभी तक सुधरा नहीं है।

बैकवर्ड क्लासेज (पिछड़े वर्गों) के सम्बन्ध में भी मुझे कहना है कि जो ३० करोड़ रुपये को बढ़ा कर आपने ६० करोड़ रुपये किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे ही आप की समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है। आपने जो प्रारूप अपनी योजना का बनाया है उसका पढ़ना कोई कठिन नहीं है और हम देख सकते हैं कि आप काफी उन्नति बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की करता चाहते हैं लेकिन खाली कानून द्वारा अनटैबिलिटी (अस्पृश्यता) को दूर कर देने से या ६० करोड़ रुपया कर देने से ट्राइबल (आदिम जाति)

लोगों का सुधार नहीं हो सकता है क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या के प्रति उदासीन भावना रखती हैं। अगर केन्द्र इस में कोई खास दिलचस्पी नहीं लेना चाहता और स्टेट के जरिये से ही काम करना चाहता है और सदन के सदस्यों की कोई राय नहीं ली जाती है तो इस काम में आप को तनिक भी सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है।

कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परि-योजनाओं) के सम्बन्ध में मैं जो कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि अभी तक हम ने गांव के लोगों के फायदे के लिये कोई गृह उद्योग कायम नहीं किया है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि कितने लोगों को आप ने अब तक स्वावलम्बी बनाया है? अभी तक हम ने कई प्रश्न पूछे पर हमारे प्लानिंग (योजना) मंत्री नहीं बता सके कि हम अपनी सामुदायिक विकास योजनाओं के द्वारा कितने आदमियों को सैल्फ सफिशिएंसी (आत्म-निर्भरता) दे सके हैं। यह तो हमारे गृह उद्योगों का हाल है। आप बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को नेशनलाइज (राष्ट्रीय-कृत) करते चले जाते हैं, केन्द्रीकरण करते जाते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को, जिस की जनसंख्या बहुत ज्यादा है, आप चाहे केन्द्रीकरण करें चाहे विकेन्द्रीकरण लेकिन सिर्फ हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज (भारी उद्योगों) से ही हर एक को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते। आप उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे राज्य में कानपुर, इलाहाबाद, या कहीं भी कोई इंडस्ट्री स्थापित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर रहने वाली सारी जनता को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैंने इस प्लान को देखा है, कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जिन के लिये आप की भावना यह है कि उन में एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। लेकिन मैं कहता हूँ कि आसाम एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, पश्चिमी बंगाल एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है,

राजस्थान एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, त्रावनकोर-कोचीन एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है, मध्य प्रदेश एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। जब तक आप इन प्रदेशों की ओर विशेष ध्यान नहीं देंगे तब तक प्रदेशों का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि हम न देखा कि हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में, बिहार का जो मानभूम का एरिया है, आसाम में नागाओं का इलाका है, यहां पर शायद ही कोई ऐसा इलाका हो जिस के ऊपर ठीक से ध्यान दिया गया हो।

इन हालतों को देखते हुए मुझे यह कहना है कि जब तक आप यह काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल नहीं हो सकती।

इसके उपरान्त रेलवे के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि हम हर साल नई रेलवे लाइनों के लिये अवधि निर्धारित करते हैं कि अमुक रेलवे लाइन दो साल में या तीन साल में बन जायगी परन्तु हम देखते हैं कि वे वायदे पूरे नहीं हो पाते हैं और उसका कारण यह है कि रेलवे के पास बड़ें स्लीपर्स (लकड़ी के शहतीर) और लोहे की कमी है और जितना उनको लोहा और बड़ें स्लीपर्स चाहिये, उतने नहीं मिलते हैं। यह जो कहा गया है कि १२ सौ लाख टन लोहे के उत्पादन को बढ़ा कर सन् १९५६ तक ४५ सौ लाख टन तक ले जायेंगे पर मुझे शक है कि इतने लोहे से भी रेलवे मंत्रालय की सारी जरूरत पूरी नहीं हो पायगी और जिसका कि परिणाम यह होगा कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के पास जो काम का भारी प्रोग्राम है वह पूरा नहीं हो पायेगा और अधूरा रह जायेगा और हमारी बहुत सी रेलवे लाइन जो पूरी होने वाली हैं वह पूरी न हो सकेंगी क्योंकि हमने देखा कि त्रावनकोर-कोचीन की चांपा कोरबा रेलवे लाइन तथा अन्य रेल मार्ग जिनको कि तीन साल में पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था उनको पूरा होने में ६-६ और ७-७ साल लग रहे हैं। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो हम नई रेलवे लाइनें बनाने जा रहे हैं

और उसके लिये १,१२५ करोड़ रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं तो उसमें से Renewal of Tracks (मार्गों के नवीकरण) और नये रेल मार्गों पर कितना कितना खर्च कर रहे हैं?

इसके अतिरिक्त मेरा यह कहना है कि हम जो नये कामों का एस्टिमेट (अनुमान) करते हैं तो अक्सर हम बहुत बढ़ा कर करते हैं और मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी जो यह ४८ सौ करोड़ रुपये की योजना है उसमें ओवर एस्टिमेट होने की बहुत अधिक संभावना है और अगर ४८ सौ करोड़ की योजना को ४० सौ करोड़ की योजना कर दिया जाय तो ८ सौ करोड़ रुपया हमारा बच सकता है और वह रकम दूसरे कामों में लगा सकते हैं। यह ओवर एस्टिमेटिंग जो हम करते हैं वह हर साल बढ़ती जाती है और सरकार इस ओवर एस्टिमेटिंग को चैक करने (रोकने) के लिये कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है और आवश्यक व्यवस्था नहीं करती है।

मैं यहां पर यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये भी जो हमारी प्लानिंग है, वह पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो रही है और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने में हमारी गवर्नमेंट और हमारी जनता दोनों असफल रही हैं। जब तक हम भ्रष्टाचार को दूर नहीं करते तब तक गरीबों को जो राहत पहुंचाने की हमारी योजना है और प्लानिंग है, वह सफल नहीं हो सकती। आज हमारे सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ब्यूरोक्रेटिक मैटेल्टी (नौकर-शाही मनोवृत्ति) को देहातों में सेवा कार्य करने की भावना बदलने की जरूरत है और जब तक हम अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों की ब्यूरोक्रेटिक भावना को नहीं बदलेंगे तब तक हम अपने देश का कल्याण नहीं कर सकते।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga Central): Before you call upon the next Member, I would like to know whether the ordinary procedure of Members getting up and trying to catch the eye of the Chair is applica-

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ble or not. That should be declared once for all. There are a number of Members who have been standing up for days and days together and they have not been able to catch your eye. Therefore, it should be declared once for all whether Members should try to catch your eye or whether a list is prepared and that is followed. I say this because I have been trying to catch the eye of the Chair from the previous session. During this session, for the last three days I have been doing the same thing, but in spite of all my efforts, I have not been able to catch your eye.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has raised a much bigger question. I cannot reply to it. If he wants that it should be decided in some particular way, it is for him to raise the matter with the Committee of the House. I cannot answer this general question. Apart from that, there is discretion left with the Chair. But as he has raised a general question, that goes to the background. So my request to him is that he may, if he feels that way, raise the matter in the Committee of the House.

Again, apart from the Speaker and Deputy-Speaker, there is the Panel of Chairman. I cannot answer for them. As for myself, I am following a procedure that has been followed all along. It cannot be contended that each and every Member, because he rises, will have to be given a chance. It is not a feasible proposition. Therefore, I am requesting him to raise the matter in the Committee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly): Sir, I deeply deplore the attitude of the Treasury Benches when they are strongly resenting criticisms on this Plan. I am very sorry to see that two days back one of the Ministers from the Treasury Benches practically threw ridicule on a veteran Member of this House, Acharya Kripalani. I have read in the paper that Acharya Kripalani was styled a

Casanova and when I looked into the report I found that the hon. Deputy Minister has said that Acharya Kripalani 'collected the uncertainties of the Plan with the passion and assiduity with which a Casanova collected his wives'. Sir, I deeply deplore this kind of statement. I wish there was some planning of taste on the Treasury Benches and there will be some planning of governmental eloquence

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): Before the hon. Member proceeds....

Shri Chattopadhyaya (Vijayavada): This is nothing. It is very heartening to see that we are following in the footsteps of the Mother of Parliaments. Once Gladstone said to Disraeli: 'The hon. Member will either end on the gallows or suffer from abominable disease'. Disraeli answered: 'Oh! you are right; you are right. I shall end upon the gallows if I accept your principles and end up in an abominable disease if I accept your wife'

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I wish this kind of Parliamentary eloquence should not invade our House.

Shri S. N. Mishra: Before the hon. Member proceeds, I would like to disabuse his mind of any misunderstanding that might have been created. I do not think that any other hon. Member has entertained a misunderstanding of that kind; and it is quite unnecessary on his part to raise this if he knows the English language a little. It did not mean that I was seeking to cast any reflection on the hon. Member. In fact, I said that he is one of our great national leaders and we have always looked upon him with respect and reverence.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: He has added impertinence to his effusion. He cast a reflection that I do not know the English language. Of course, he knows it better. All that I am saying

is that when the hon. senior Minister was running after the *Sadhus* and *Sanyasis* to make his plan successful, the junior Minister came to give us his researches into Casanova and his adventures.

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur cum Purnea): May I have something to say? I was not present in the House when this remark was made. I have no objection to any remark being made if I am present so that I may have an opportunity to say something. I take it that this Plan is somebody's wife and I was going to take away that wife of his. I am not....

An. Hon. Member: Wife!

Acharya Kripalani: Yes; it must be because—I do not know; I read in the papers—that Casanova took away some people's wives. So, I suppose the Plan may be somebody's wife whom I am taking away. So far as I am concerned, I am too old to take away other people's wives. I leave that to younger and more powerful and more handsome men than myself.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): The modern fashion is to elope with husbands.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: It is our duty as representatives of the people to make the common feel that democracy is really going to achieve something for him and to improve his daily life. That is the only way how the structure of a democratic society can be maintained and strengthened. It is essential if democracy is to function properly that governmental measures practically at this colossal level as the Planning Commission envisages must be subjected to very vigilant and sustained criticism. Otherwise, democracy will degenerate into a dictatorship or a mere oligarchy, which will be an evil day for India.

I am still one of those who, in spite of explanations and fairly long speeches by the hon. Planning Minister and the hon. Finance Minister are sceptical about the real out-

come of the Plan. I say so with a spirit of regret because I like the objectives of the Plan. The objectives are thoroughly acceptable. The whole question is this. Is this Plan workable; would it work? The World Bank has said that this Second Five Year Plan is over-ambitious and I am afraid that this criticism is just and fair. The trouble is that the Plan has no precise yardstick. I am afraid the Government in spite of its optimism will not be able to raise the resources and the Plan will have to be cut down. The new Finance Minister is talking very big when he says that there will be no paucity of internal resources and his only difficulty would be foreign exchange. I do not know why he is so optimistic. He can, of course, print notes and add to deficit financing but that will lead to another disaster. That will lead to a terrific inflationary spiral that would hit the poor people harder. The Plan as it is envisaged in this Plan frame has been cut down and I am afraid it will require more trimming if we have got to make it realistic.

The great handicap of this Planning Commission, if I may say so with great respect, is that Planning Commission is really an appendix of the Government. In other countries the Planning Commissions are really bodies of technical experts. They use to formulate co-ordinated schemes and submit them to the Cabinet and Parliament and they are revised modified or rejected by the Parliament. Here three important functions are combined in the Planning Commission. They are the Planning Body of experts; secondly, they are the executing body enforcing their own plans and thirdly, they are the recising body or the reviewing body also. Really this is a peculiar combination of legislative, executive and also revisory functions; and it detracts from their value, or, should I say, from their activities. The majority of the members are of course members of Government. One would have expected that this Planning Commission would have really been a technical body and

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that they would behave as other Planning Commissions have conducted their operations in other parts of the world.

The trouble of this Plan is that no one is sure of the targets. It seems that these Rs. 4,800 crores to be spent in the public sector is a symbolic target. The late Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh pointed out to us that there will be great difficulty in raising this Rs. 4,800 crores. You know that out of those Rs. 4,800 crores, there is really no provision for Rs. 400 crores. They were thinking that they will be able to get Rs. 2,400 crores from budgetary surpluses; deficit financing and other things will give them another Rs. 1,200 crores and then they will get foreign assistance to the tune of Rs. 800 crores. That will amount to Rs. 4,400 crores and there will be an unbridged gap to the tune of Rs. 400 crores. The late Finance Minister was very sceptical and he frankly said: 'I do not know where this will come from. I am really hoping that I shall get it, but anyhow the gap is there'. The present Finance Minister seems to be optimistic, a little more dogmatic and he thinks he will be able to raise it from his internal resources by taxation and taxation.

What I beg to point out is this. He may go on taxing and he may go on printing notes. But that will lead to the inevitable concomitant of more inflation, prices going up and people being affected. He knew that. Therefore, he made a plea yesterday on the floor of this House that there should be some kind of voluntary embargo on even the necessities of life like food and cloth. I cannot understand this kind of planning with this underdeveloped economy, with our people living practically at the sustenance level. Can we say: 'We are giving you a wonderful plan which will lead to the raising of the standard of living' and then say, 'cut down your food, cut down your cloth, cut down your pulses, cut down your rice, cut down your wheat and everything'?

(Interruption). That means to say cut down your consumption of the necessities of life and also cloth (Shri Gadgil: Then, you will have more cutlets) and then go on paying more and more taxes. This is a wonderful planning. With great respect to the new Finance Minister, for whom I have some respect, this kind of planning will not enthuse people but will really damp their enthusiasm. He admits now that this amount Rs. 4,800 crores will not do. Very competent men have pointed out that in this planning as it was done, there were big gaps and that you have not really come out with the proper figures. For instance, with regard to coal, you want to raise 12 million tons additional coal in the public sector and then you say that you must have Rs. 60 crores in the Second Five Year Plan. At page 379 it is stated that the total capital investment required for this additional coal in the public sector is roughly estimated at Rs. 60 crores, including Rs. 12 crores for housing. For the present a provision of Rs. 40 crores has been made. What about the balance of Rs. 20 crores? Nothing is said about it.

The same is the case about oil in which you coming from Bengal and I also coming from Bengal are interested vitally. Provision is made for Rs. 11.5 crores for oil exploration in Jaisalmer and other areas, but you know that governmental exploration is going on with the participation of some oil companies for the exploration in West Bengal, and in Assam—with the Assam Oil Company. It is said that the financial aspect of Government's participation has yet to be worked out.

The same is the case with regard to Rourkela fertiliser production. It is said that provision of Rs. 8 crores has been tentatively made for the project, but this will have to be supplemented at a later stage.

Therefore, these are all more or less national figures and these figures will not work. Also, look at the three

steel plants which they are thinking of putting up. About these three steel plants, if I remember aright, the Second Five Year Plan makes a provision for Rs. 350 crores for the three steel projects of the Central Government and Rs. 6 crores for the expansion of the Mysore Iron and Steel works. But no provision has been made for the townships for these three steel plants. You cannot work the plants until you make a provision for the townships. The Plan says that additional provision will be needed which you coming from Bengal and for the townships for these plants. But nothing was provided here.

So also in the South, with regard to the South Arcot lignite project, the Plan makes a provision of Rs. 52 crores, but you will require much more. Additional resources will have to be found much later. Nothing is said as to how much and how will you find them?

You have put down for Nangal fertiliser project a provision of Rs. 22 crores for raising 70,000 tons. With regard to Rourkela fertiliser project, you want to make a provision for raising 80,000 tons and it is fantastic to say that Rs. 8 crores will do.

This kind of provision is really not right. The Finance Minister candidly admitted that Rs. 350 crores will not do and that he required Rs. 60 crores more. Similarly for Rourkela you have to get more funds. Where shall you get all this? The figure of Rs. 4,800 crores is not a dependable figure; you have to go much higher. The Finance Minister has been called an Iron Chancellor because he combines with the Chancellor of Exchequer the Ministry of Iron and Steel—not a Steel Chancellor.

Shri Gadgil: Has a soft corner for the private enterprise.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: But he has said that the problem is a problem of foreign exchange, problem of finding personnel and problem of maintaining prices. This is a set of difficult and serious problems. But behind this

trinity there is the problem of maintaining prices. You know that the prices of essential foodstuffs have gone up. It has gone up in Calcutta; it has gone up in Delhi; everywhere it has gone up. I think mustard oil price has gone up from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-10-0 and Rs. 2-12-0. and nothing has been yet done to check inflation. There is a certain amount of compartmental thinking which is responsible for delay in formulating appropriate policies to achieve what is acknowledged as a vital necessity.

What I am afraid is that we are not tackling the real problem—I ask the hon. Minister to appreciate that and the real problem is that this Plan will be workable, will be really welcome and will enthuse the people if it can satisfy them that the terrific problem of unemployment will be solved, unemployment is being solved. There is the clearest possible admission that the unemployment situation, as revealed by the employment statistics, showed signs of worsening during the First Five Year Plan.

What about the Second Five Year Plan? The figures are that already 2.5 million persons roughly in the rural areas are unemployed and that over 3.6 million will be new entrants. Therefore, there will be altogether roughly five or six million people unemployed. What is happening in D.V.C.? They are saying that they will get displaced from their jobs, but in the D.V.C. you cannot absorb the people who are rendered surplus. On this rock of unemployment I am afraid the Plan will founder. Let us have some assurances or some concrete things which will ensure people that there will be some kind of alleviation of unemployment. One of the objectives of the Five Year Plan is to create more and more employment during the Plan period, but your emphasis is on the heavy industries. I submit that this is all wrong because that is not likely to create employment opportunities, at least for some years to come. You know that the

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employment potential of heavy industries is very small. How is the Government going really to tackle the colossal unemployment problem?

Secondly, there is one other factor I will ask the hon. Minister to remember that no proper facilities are being created for the training of our technical personnel, and it is absolutely essential for the working of our industrial enterprise. You will expand your public sector but you cannot work it unless you have got the competent staff. At present you are dependant on foreign experts, foreign consultants etc., and you are making no provision for creating a cadre of consultants.

Even with regard to steel plants I have a lot to say, but as my time is very limited.....

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): May I know on which Committee was the hon. Member presiding and if what he is saying is relevant to the particular Committee because the hon. Member has got this time specifically to say something on the working of that Committee?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I have made my submission before on the first eight Chapters. Today I am speaking on the whole Plan.

Shri Bansal: He has spoken on the whole Plan already (*Interruptions*). Yesterday the hon. Speaker gave the hon. Member time to speak on the specific understanding that he will give an exposition of the work that took place in the Committee on which he was presiding. But today he is speaking on the whole Plan. Particularly when the time before us is so small, it is surprising that you, Sir, are allowing him to speak twice on the same subject.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: My friend does not know that I have already spoken on certain specific matters but today I am speaking on the other chapters, the detailed projects. Those

prior remarks were confined to the first eight chapters.

Mr. Chairman: It is true, as Shri Bansal stated, that the hon. Member was given permission to speak as he was the Chairman of a Committee so that he may give a summary of what transpired at that Committee. But so far as the other chapters of the Plan are concerned, we have not given facilities to other hon. Members when they wanted to speak. That is not really a proper subject on which he can speak on this occasion, but I think he is finishing now.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I will finish in two minutes, Sir.

There is paucity also of our shipping resources. There is paucity of freight, and I am sorry to know that a good deal of our cargo, which is being shipped out for India is being locked up in ports in Germany and other European countries. I hope some satisfactory assurance will come for starting the second shipyard or at least for buying some ships for the purpose of facilitating transport of goods. I am also strongly supporting the plea that Shri Matthen put forward for the development of road transport. The Second Plan does not go much towards achieving the target of road mileage laid down formerly. Putting restrictions on lorries and confining them to small areas and not giving them permanent permits — these are all wrong. The Railway Board is pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy. They have not got the resources to develop the railways properly, the way they ought to be done. But, at the same time, we are not giving proper facilities to the development of road transport, which can easily develop with limited resources. Transport bottleneck is the one thing on which the whole thing can flounder. Assuming the miracle happens, assuming what the Prime Minister says will be done. In the Mussoorie conference, there was a cleavage between the Food Ministry and the Planning Ministry as

to the feasibility of food production. The Prime Minister says that food production will go up by forty per cent. without additional funds. We know that this cannot be done; in fact food production has gone down by five million tons. I do not know how it can go up without any additional expenditure. May be, it is mere election propaganda; it may be a good saunt; it may be good wishful thinking. But, how will you do it? Assuming that it is done by some miracle, unless the necessary transport facilities are there, I am sorry to say that the increase in production will not really alleviate the distress and will not solve our main difficulties.

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Sir, the only excuse for me to intervene in the debate today is the speech of my hon. friend over there.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): The hon. Minister could wait; he can have more excuses because there are some other hon. Members to give some more points.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. If every hon. Member interferes with the discretion of the Chair in this way; it is impossible to carry on the business. I should have some discretion to conduct the business.

An Hon. Member: He is ill.

Shri Bansal: I did not know; I am sorry.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.-West cum Rae Bareilly Distt.-East): I am sorry also because I am the cause of his coming here now.

Shri Alagesan: He has provided me with an opportunity to present the other side of the picture. I did not have the good fortune to be present here yesterday when the hon. Member made a pretty long speech, very strongly criticising the working of the railways.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I sent out personal invitations.

Shri Alagesan: But, I had gone through the whole speech. Therein he has attempted to present a distorted picture.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Constructive.

Shri Alagesan: I may be excused for saying so but he has attempted to show the railways as the villain of the piece. He prophesied dire things for the Plan and said that the Second Plan might very well flounder on account of the mounting operational inefficiency of the railways, as he put it. We are prepared to take any constructive criticism. I am not saying that the entire speech was keyed in a dismal or gloomy way. There were certain parts of it which were good and we welcome all those parts where he had made helpful suggestions, which would be studied and adopted for improving the efficiency of the railways.

There is absolutely no complacency on the part of the railways. It just cannot be allowed to creep into our thinking. A constant endeavour will and should be made to improve the efficiency of the railways. We are at one with him on this point. We are putting in our best efforts to improve efficiency.

In the calculation of targets for the Second Plan, the railways have assumed an improvement of ten per cent in the working efficiency of the railways. But, the Planning Commission itself has admitted in various places that in spite of this anticipated increase in efficiency, there is bound to be a gap between the resources that have been made available for the railways and the task that has been assigned, the task which it is called upon to carry out. That has been admitted. On behalf of the Planning Commission, my colleague the Deputy Minister of Planning who spoke the other day also held out an assurance that it had decided to undertake annual reviews of the working of the railways and that it would try to provide such funds as the railways would require for its purpose. In the first year of the Plan, it has been done. The assurance is with

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reference to the second, and perhaps the, third year. I would like to plead on behalf of the railways that we should have a sort of advance information as to the funds that will be forthcoming because, when we want to place an order for rolling stock, etc. it just cannot be manufactured in a moment. There should be sufficient advance notice so that the railways may go ahead. I hope the Deputy Planning Minister and the Planning Commission will take note of it and will try to be helpful.

Having said that the railways should try to improve their efficiency and put up better performance, I should like to place some factors before the House, which really inhibit the operational efficiency of the railways. They have been given enough publicity. I am not bringing in any new difficulties.

Take, for instance, the over-aged stock. You will find in the relevant page of the Second Plan that there is a great percentage of over-aged stock.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What is the percentage?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that a huge expenditure has been incurred in the purchase and procurement of rolling stock—about Rs. 250 crores during the First Plan. It is intended to incur an expenditure of Rs. 380 crores during the Second Plan for the procurement of rolling stock. But, still the position is not very rosy. At the time of beginning of the First Plan, the percentage of over-aged broad-gauge locomotives was 23 per cent of our total holding. After the huge expenditure incurred in the First Plan, it did not go down surprisingly enough because we had kept a large amount of over-aged stock. Instead of going down, it actually went up from 23 per cent at the end of 1951 to 32.5 per cent at the end of the First Plan. The picture at the end of the Second Plan will be a little better. It will start coming down, and even then the percentage of over-age broad gauge locomotives

would be 16.2 per cent; so also—I need not repeat the figures—for the metre gauge locomotives and also the wagons both broad gauge and metre gauge. With reference to wagons also the percentage of over-aged stock went up at the end of the First Plan, but it will go down after the Second Plan would have been successfully completed.

Now, if we want to have optimum efficiency, we assume a condition in which our rolling-stock are in very good condition, perfect order etc. Reference was made to wagons under or awaiting repairs. With such a huge percentage of over-aged stock on my hand, can I move all those wagons every day without sending them to the workshop? That is the question which has to be faced.

I shall now place another factor before the House which goes to retard the efficiency targets that we would otherwise like to achieve. Take the question of track renewals. We are in woeful arrears with reference to track renewals. At the end of the First Plan the arrears are to the extent of 7000 miles, which is roughly one-fifth of the route mileage of the Indian Railways. With the renewals accruing in the Second Plan it will come upto a figure of 13000 miles. Out of these 13000 miles we have planned for renewing only 8000 miles of track. So there will be an arrear of 5000 miles even at the end of the Second Plan. After the track is completely renewed and after we eliminate all over-aged stock, if that position is reached, then one can reasonably demand the optimum efficiency from the Railways. Till that is achieved, we have to take into account these factors which will, to a certain extent, take away from the efficiency of the performance of the Railways.

Sir, I am saying this not with a view to offer any excuse, but these are solid facts which cannot be washed away by anybody. Yesterday it was said that the war is over and so many years have passed, partition also

is over, but still pleas based on difficulties that followed these two events are still being made. We are not at all anxious to advance such pleas. But here is a solid fact of such a large percentage of over-aged stock on my hand and such woeful arrears of track renewals which has to be taken into account in assessing the efficiency of the Railways. If that is done, then it will be possible for anybody to form a correct picture, and it will not be the gloomy picture, dismal picture, disheartening picture that my friend sought to draw yesterday.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: If you read my speech you will find that I have drawn a very heartening picture.

Shri Alagesan: If the things that I have mentioned are taken into account then it will be a well balanced picture, showing the plus as well as the minus side of the working of the Railways. I only plead for such an approach to this question before hasty conclusions are attempted to be drawn.

My friend, yesterday, traversed the entire gamut of railway statistics and tried to show how inefficient we are. It is worthy of a budget speech and it should have been delivered at the time the Railway Budget is considered by this House. But we have no objection to interim discussions of this nature. In fact, it highlights certain things which we welcome and we always, as I said at the beginning, welcome criticism if it is only healthy and constructive. So I shall not try to deal with all the mass of details and figures that he waded through yesterday.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: You can send for me and I will try to explain it. Will you do that?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, I am perfectly willing.

Shri Gadgil: In the lobby?

Shri Feroze Gandhi: At his residence, office or anywhere else. Wherever it is convenient to him I will go and explain every single detail.

475 LSD.

Shri Alagesan: In fact, every one of the points that have been made will be carefully studied and the real position will be placed before the Planning Commission; we owe a duty to the Planning Commission to tell them as to what we are doing.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I said, I will explain it to you.

Shri Alagesan: Certainly, the hon. Member who chose to make those criticisms will be informed of the position, and we will try to correct ourselves if he has anything further to show. There is absolutely no difficulty in doing that.

Sir, I was saying that I shall deal with some of the important statistics and leave the rest for the moment. The hon. Member stated that in the course of the First Plan the Railways had been able to increase their freight hauling capacity on an average by only 1.8 million tons a year. I am afraid it is not correct.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I said 2.2 million tons. It must be a wrong report. I said 1.4 million tons in the first two years and 2.2 million tons in the first four years.

Shri Alagesan: I have got here a copy of his speech.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That might be a mistake in taking down. I gave so many figures and so that might be a mistake.

Shri Alagesan: I have already given the figures.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I do not want to object. The hon. Minister may proceed. If he wants he can have the advantage of 0.4 million tons.

Shri Gadgil: It looks as though we are likely to have a head-on-collision here.

Shri Alagesan: I am going to have a greater advantage than what is represented by 0.4 million tons. This is the sentence of the hon. Member—I

[Shri Alagesan]

am quoting from the copy of his uncorrected speech:

"In the course of the First Five Year Plan, the railways have been able to increase their freight hauling capacity on an average by only 1.8 million tons a year."

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That has been taken down by mistake. It is actually 2.2 million tons.

Shri Alagesan: Even that figure is wrong. I am going to submit that the other figure which the hon. Member now puts forward or, perhaps, he put forward last time and it was wrongly reported, is not correct. The tonnage lifted by Indian Railways in 1950-51 was 91.4 million tons and the yearly increase over this figure during the five years has been as follows: first year—5.3 million tons.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: From the 1951-52 figure?

Shri Alagesan: I am now giving the figures for the five years of the First Plan. In the first year of the Plan the increase over the previous year was 5.3 million tons; second year 5.7 million tons, third year 6.7 million tons, fourth year 14.4 million tons and—of course the hon. Member pleaded that he had no figure for 1955-56 and I am now giving it—for the fifth year 23.6 million tons. These figures are over the 1950-51 figure.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Minister is not giving the correct figures. He is not giving the correct figures published by the Railway Board. The figures are: 1951-52—96.7 million tons and for 1954-55—105.8 million tons, which gives an average increase of 2.2 million tons per year. That is what I said. Now he is comparing it with the past. I can go back another five years more and say that it is worse.

2 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: It is a matter of argument; not really a point of order.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is a wrong interpretation of what I said.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt. Central): It is a question of fact.

Mr. Chairman: Apart from that, I want to observe that after all we are discussing the broad objectives, programmes and principles of the Second Five Year Plan. So, the hon. Minister may just give the points in reply to those raised by the hon. Members and not enter into particulars. We are not discussing the railway budget here.

Shri Alagesan: I do not know whether you, Sir, had the occasion to hear the hon. Member. I think his speech lasted for over an hour and he went into every little detail of the working of the railways. Anyway, I am not going to traverse the entire field. I am only picking out the most important and the statistics portion of his speech, and I am trying to show how he was placing a picture which was not altogether based on facts. I should not like to be interrupted.

There has been a total increase of 23.6 million tons.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I do not accept it.

Shri Alagesan: It is about 26 per cent over the 1950-51 figure. It is true that the bulk of the increase has taken place during the last two years. As one would expect, this is because of the traffic developed as the Plan gathered momentum. It has to be noted that in 1955-56, there has been an increase of nearly nine million tons over the previous year. It cannot, therefore, be suggested that with the improved facilities, the Indian Railways would not be able to handle an increased rate of freight traffic to the tune of 12 million tons per annum. The quantum of traffic that the Indian Railways have been called upon to handle is 60 and odd million tons.

The next point that the hon. Member made was with reference to the wagon mile per wagon day. That is an important piece of statistics. That shows the real output of the railways. It takes all factors into consideration—the speed of the goods trains, the

loading factor, the lead, and also the wagons that are not under use. The wagons that are awaiting or under repairs are also brought in, when you consider the statistics relating to wagon mile per wagon day. So, it is very relevant to examine whether what the hon. Member said is correct.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: On a point of order, I am very sorry that....

Shri Alagesan: I do not like to be interrupted.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I cannot help it. The Minister says that in calculating the wagon miles per wagon day, the number of wagons which are awaiting or under repairs comes in. It does not. If the wagons are awaiting or under repairs, how can they be on the line? It is very unfortunate that the Minister says this. He can say that I am entirely wrong, but let us not have this kind of explanation.

Shri Alagesan: He should not take recourse to raising such points of order. Had I been present in the House while the hon. Member spoke, I would not have interrupted him like this.

Mr. Chairman: It is up to the technical experts to decide these matters. I am not here to give any decision on these points.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: It is not at all technical. If wagons are awaiting or under repair, they cannot be on the line. How can such wagons have anything to do with wagon mile per wagon day?

Mr. Chairman: There seems to be a difference of opinion.

Shri Alagesan: I say that it is taken into consideration when computing the figures. I would not like to be interrupted. If I had been here yesterday, I would never have interrupted the hon. Member even for a single moment during his speech. I would like the same privilege to be extended to me.

Shri Raghunath Singh: If wrong facts are quoted, we are entitled to have the correct information.

Mr. Chairman: Who will decide whether it is right or wrong?

Shri Raghunath Singh: The figures are published.

Mr. Chairman: So, it is not a point of order. It may be a difference of opinion between the hon. Member and the hon. Minister.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I will keep absolutely quiet. He can say that I am entirely wrong.

Mr. Chairman: He may record that point and he may raise later on the point that the Minister made a wrong statement. It is not a point of order, anyway. Let the hon. Minister continue.

Shri Alagesan: The position seems to me to be this: the hon. Member is entitled to say anything that he wants, and I am not entitled to say what I want to say. That is a very strange proposition to be made in this House. Now, it is too late in the day to proceed like this.

I would like to confine my remarks to the broad-gauge only, as 4/5th of the freight traffic is carried by the broad-gauge system, and the main impact of the Second Five Year Plan will be felt by the broad-gauge system. The hon. Member has stated that the utilisation of rolling-stock is miserably low and that the wagon mile per wagon day figure, which is an important index of operational efficiency, was much higher than it was several years back. I think it will interest the House if I read out the figures from the report of the Estimates Committee and give the figures from 1938-39 onwards. The figures are: 1938-39, 40.2; 1939-40, 41.3; 1940-41, 42.9; 1941-42, 47.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Yes.

Shri Alagesan: 1942-43, 42.5; 1943-44, 39.7; 1944-45, 40; 1945-46, 41.6; 1946-47, 37.3; 1947-48, 34.3; 1948-49, 33.1; 1949-50, 38.1; 1950-51, 38.7. From here the figures for the First Five Year Plan period begin. 1951-52, 40.9; 1952-53, 41.1; 1953-54, 40.1; 1954-55, 43.3. It is true that in 1941-42, that is, once dur-

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ing the period of the past 18 years. the figure touched the 47 mark, but it dropped to 42 in the following year in spite of the war-time regimentation then prevailing. The result obtained in 1954-55, namely, 43.3.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: 43.3.

Shri Alagesan: —is better than all other figures. The figure for 1955-56, which has just been worked out, is 46.6. During the busiest month, namely, March, 1956, it was 48.9. The House will remember that during the war years, traffic was greatly restricted and the bulk of the freight traffic carried consisted mainly of military supplies which were carried over long distances in block loads unlike those in peacetime, when freight traffic is carried on in the usual course and when freight is transported all over the country at the convenience of the traders.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The metre gauge figures may also be given.

Shri Alagesan: I have already said that I would give the figures for the broad-gauge. I am not going into the metre-gauge figures.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Will you allow me to read them out?

Shri Alagesan: I have confined my figures to the broad-gauge only, and have shown how the figures stand.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: When the figures are in your favour, you have taken them, and when the figures are in my favour, you are not willing to take them up.

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member has had his innings. I request him to permit me to have my innings. I prefaced my remarks by saying that it is the broad-gauge system that carries 4/5th of the total traffic and so the main impact of the second Plan will be on the broad-gauge system.

Mr. Chairman: I do not think that the hon. Minister should reply in detail. Of course, I know that the hon. Member took one hour and ten

minutes the other day. But so much time need not be taken for the reply also. As this is the closing day, other hon. Members may be deprived of the chance to speak on the Plan, if one hon. Member takes much time.

Shri Alagesan: I submit that if there is no interruption, I shall finish within ten minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I was about to tell the hon. Member, Shri Feroze Gandhi, that he has had his say uninterruptedly. Let the hon. Minister reply uninterruptedly. The hon. Member may have occasions, even later on, to have his points clarified.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: But let not the Minister quote wrong figures. When the railways consist of two systems—broad-gauge and metre-gauge, he must give the figures relating to both the systems.

Mr. Chairman: We cannot go on with the controversy here and now.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): But the hon. Member must be broad-minded; not narrow.

Shri Gadgil: And bald-headed.

Mr. Chairman: If the hon. Member is in need of any information, he might ask for it later on.

Shri Alagesan: The hon. Member is doing me a wrong in interrupting like this. Anyhow, I do not want to labour the point.

The hon. Member has suggested that we must achieve a target of 50 miles a day in the first year of the second Plan. This, incidentally, is also the target set by the Estimates Committee. Considering that in March, 1956 the result obtained was 48.4, we are not far from the target and I have every hope that the target set will at least be reached, if not exceeded.

The hon. Member, again, laboured length to establish that this result is very poor and even hinted that it is no better than what a bullock cart can do. Perhaps the House would be

interested to know the result obtained in some of the advanced countries of the world with all their modern resources, equipment and technical ability. I am giving the figures for 1954-55. In U.S.A. it is 43·8 wagon miles per wagon day; Canadian National 42·8; Canadian Pacific 41·6; British Railways a bare 10·6; Japanese National 63·1; Indian Railways 43·3. Considering that the results of the U.S.A. and Canada are no better than ours and that those of the U.K. are much lower, can we fairly say that our performance has been unsatisfactory or poor? Nor can we assume any *ad hoc* basis for fixing it at a substantially higher level. After all, U.S.A. and Canada have all the modern facilities and the technical know-how; and if in spite of these advantages they have not been able to do any better, I only beg of the House to consider whether it would be reasonable for us to reckon on purely speculative estimates. Japan's results are certainly very much better. But the conditions there are by no means similar to ours. They have large stretches of trunk routes completely electrified, and have all the most modern signalling equipment and facilities.

I shall place before the House one or two other factors which differ in our country. The free time allowed for loading or unloading is five hours there. In our case it was six hours, but we have since issued instructions bringing down the free time to five hours. In Japan they work round the clock. In our country there is great resistance from the public for handling goods during the nights. The House will remember that last year, when the working hours were extended from eighteen to twenty hours—that is, it was from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and it was extended from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M.—there was a strike by the coal merchants at Delhi. We, however, held out and have since extended it to twenty-two hours. That is, while Japan works round the clock we only do the loading and unloading work between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. There are still eight more hours which we do not utilise.

Again, the steel works in Japan are allowed only twenty-four hours free time, whereas in our case it is thirty-six hours. Here again, as a first step, we have decided to bring it down by six hours. So it will be seen that there are marked disparities between the Japanese and the Indian Railways. We shall, however, gradually endeavour to remove these disparities.

A team of senior officers—two officers went, for one of whom the hon. Member has great respect (Shri Feroze Gandhi: I have for all of them) and to whom he shows such appreciation—from the Railway Board had visited Japan only recently, and we shall certainly adopt whatever is good in their system. We are also trying to assimilate whatever is good elsewhere and will prove beneficial to us.

Sir, I shall not deal with the further points, as you have so ordered. But I have tried to place this picture before the House in order to convince the House that things are not so rotten as the hon. Member tried to make out yesterday. We are not only proceeding on right lines; what is more, we are trying to learn from elsewhere. It is not for nothing that we sent our officers to Japan and China. We have a good deal to learn from China too. And at present a team of American experts are studying the Indian railway system, and they have been commissioned to study particular aspects of railway working here, and whatever suggestions they will be making we will try to adopt and improve our efficiency.

Yesterday—I do not know how the matter was quite relevant—the hon. Member asked with a flourish whether we want Janata air-conditioned train or we are going to move more traffic. I do not see for myself any contradiction between the two. I would have been pleased if the hon. Member had pleaded for complete abolition of air-conditioned accommodation on Indian railway trains. But he takes objection to air-conditioned accommodation only when it is sought to be extended to the ordinary traveller in this country.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Do not try to make out a point like that. I did not say that. You are putting something into my mouth which I did not say.

Shri Alagesan: He objected to air-conditioned Janata trains.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: I said that higher priority should be given to goods movement than to passenger trains.

Shri Alagesan: Whenever we seek to introduce or extend any facilities that are enjoyed by the top few here to the ordinary citizen, then all sorts of objections are raised.

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): It is extremely unfair.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: The hon. Minister is going on saying something. He has not even read my speech.

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I would again plead for not being interrupted.

Shri Matthen: But when he is giving absolute untruths?

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I take exception to that remark. Would you kindly ask him to take away that remark?

Mr. Chairman: It is objectionable. How does the hon. Member say that it is an untruth? I think he will withdraw it.

Shri Matthen: I withdraw it, Sir.

Shri Alagesan: I thank the hon. Member for doing so.

Shri Gadgil: But what are the facts?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister may not rub on that point. He may continue with his speech.

Shri Alagesan: Sir, I am finishing in a few seconds. I shall not take more time of the House.

So, there was a similar question raised here, "Why air-conditioned offices?" When there are air-conditioned rooms for some officers, nobody objects. But when the entire office is to be air-conditioned and all the office staff are

to get the benefit, objection is taken. I smell some similarity between that objection and the objection that the hon. Member took yesterday. I would respectfully urge that this is not the way to travel towards the socialist pattern of society which we have placed before ourselves. And when we seek to extend facilities and amenities enjoyed uptill now only by a few to the ordinary traveller in this country we expect to have the fullest support from this House.

Shri Gadgil: The success of the Plan depends, in my humble opinion, on two things: peace in the international world and stability of prices in the nation. If both these conditions are not there, it may be taken that the measures of success that this Plan is likely to achieve will be considerably less. What is happening in the international world is already known. The use of force and its consequences, and if it is crowned with success its consequences, are matters of very serious consequence. But the object of my criticism from that point of view is not that I should ask the House to take all those factors into consideration; but I am very much worried about the price front—though not so much worried about the peace front.

The entire Plan, according to my view, is based on the assumption that there would be, more or less, stability of prices throughout this period with some marginal adjustments here and there. If that is not the assumption, there is no plan—at any rate, in terms of monetary resources. Yesterday our Finance Minister made a speech. I welcome it partly. But before I deal with him I want to confine myself to the position of food prices and cloth prices. So far as the food prices are concerned, it is obvious that the Government was aware that the prices were rising right since the last 18 months, and in the month of June, 1955 the general index was 26 per cent. higher. I want to know if the advisers of the Government in this particular matter were quite alive to

the potentialities of the situation, and what advice they gave. I have calculated in my own way what extra profit must have been made by the merchants in the matter of food. The entire urban population plus 14 to 15 per cent. of the rural population has to purchase foodgrains, and according to the standard that was evolved during the rationing period, I take it that ten crore units were the units which were purchased by the people in the open market and I have calculated that the merchants who deal in grain made a profit of Rs. 2 per unit per month; and calculating that the whole thing worked only for a period of 12 months, they have pocketed a huge sum of Rs. 240 crores over and above their normal profits. This looting was, if not with the consent of the Government, certainly with their connivance. It is not merely an error of judgment in misappreciating the situation. I am of the view even if it is an error of judgment, it is not excusable at all.

The moneyed interests and the mercantile interests in this country have a great pull in the formulation of the policies of this Government. The late Jamnadas Mehta who was also a Member of this House once said: "The Indian *baniya* has beaten the British and is bound to beat the Congress Government or any Government that may be in this country." I never thought that he was so prophetic.

Now we are told fair price shops are being opened. They are too late and the population served also is not the entire population that has become the victim of this rise in prices. Only a few days ago I was in Poona. The peasants living in the hill side came to me and said that they were getting jowar one seer for one rupee. The fair price shops are all in the cities and they have not yet entered the interior where the position still remains the same. It was announced on behalf of the Government that there would be a steep fall immediately after this policy was adopted. There is no steep fall. On the

contrary, I am certain that prices may not rise but prices will remain at the present level and after three or four months prices will go down exactly at the time when the peasants are about to reap the harvest so that they will get less, and when they part with their produce and the produce goes into the hands of the *dalals* and merchants, Government will see that the prices rise. This has been the experience of the last 40 years, and nothing has been done so far.

Now, take the case of cloth. Many of us have been criticising the policy with respect to textiles and today the excise duties are increased. The effect is that Government will get Rs. 17 crores. To that extent it is a good answer so far as the problem of inflation is concerned, but so far as the profits of the manufacturers are concerned, they will continue to get the same, perhaps more, and so far as the consumers are concerned, in our country the demand for cloth is not so flexible as in other countries. In fact, clothing in India is a concession to modesty. All over the country, particularly in the rural areas people have not enough clothes. They have clothes just enough to maintain themselves in an atmosphere of modesty. Now, our great Finance Minister has appealed: "You do not buy. You consume less." It is just like giving water to a man who is about to be drowned. This advice to a man who has already nothing or next to nothing to cut down is something which can only be aired in the present surrounding. In other countries this would not have been tolerated. Control and strategic control. We have had enough experience, and if there are strategic controls, I am certain there will be pressure at strategic points with the same results. The net result is that prices will not remain stabilised, and stability of prices is really the strength of the Plan. If this is not taken into consideration, then in my humble opinion the chances of the successful implementation of the Plan are reduced considerably.

[Shri Gadgil]

I am glad to note that the Finance Minister has ruled out reduction in the size of the Plan, and in fact, he said it will grow more. In fact, it must grow still larger and if the object of the whole Plan is to secure full employment for every employable man or woman, even the proposed size which means an expenditure of Rs. 5,600 crores is not enough.

The unemployment position is so well known. I give one instance of the unemployment in the educated classes. Only last month the Poona Corporation advertised for 50 primary teachers. Three thousand two hundred applications were received and there were 170 graduates, 140 second year trained teachers and 330 matriculates among the applicants. The recent report also shows that unemployment is mounting up not only in the urban areas, but also in the rural areas. Therefore, the only remedy is more industrialisation. There is no scope for further absorption in the agricultural section. In fact, every expert says: better take off 14 to 15 per cent off the land and put them into industry. Now this is not possible unless there is a radical approach to this problem. Unless you nationalise all the main and key and strategic and major industries, this problem is not going to be solved in the near or even in the far future.

We are again and again told, and the other day the Finance Minister said: "I do not want to nationalise these chimneys." No businessman ever continues his business unless he is certain of profit, just as no politician will make any speech without an eye on the election. That is certain. I am not excluding myself. To say that these are all junk and they do not give any return is contrary to facts. You see how much income-tax is paid by the textile interests, how much profit is seen in their books. How much they make really one does not know because it is impossible for anybody to know how much water the fish drinks. The point is that unless nationalisation is undertaken on a

larger scale in more fields, this problem is not going to be solved.

We are again and again told about the personnel and know-how. Was that the difficulty when you nationalised insurance? When you could manage the rationing system on such a large scale, could you not nationalise 460 units of textile manufacture? Conscript those who are working there, and encadre them. There is no difficulty in that. The difficulty is that Government think, and the ruling economic thought is, that there should be a mixed economy. And we are having very much of a mixed economy.

Now, look at China. It has become a fashion nowadays to quote China. I have got their official reports. In China, last January the entire private enterprise section in Shanghai was nationalised. 40 per cent. of the manufactured goods in China were from Shanghai. How did they do it? The procedure they adopted was very simple. The workers said, 'No more work in the factories, unless you nationalise'. And their Government had a very simple plan. They valued the concern. If the price was 100, they told the shareholders or the managers, 'You will get five per cent. every year for a period of twenty years, but no interest on the unpaid instalments.' They told the capitalists, 'If you are a good individual, a good manager, a good technician or a good worker, you will be paid according to your merit'. Thus, they not only transformed the private concerns into public concerns, but in that process, they transformed the bourgeoisie also. What is there to prevent the acceptance of this plan by our Government? If they like, they can do so, after the general elections, if they feel there is a need to have funds from the capitalists for running a successful election campaign.

Shri Amjad Ali (Gopalpara—Garohills): How frank!

Shri Gadgil: I am very sorry to read in the papers that the great

industrialist Mr. J. R. D. Tata has said, 'We have decided to finance any party that guarantees that the steel and iron industry will be safe, as it is today.'

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): Congress will be financed.

Shri Gadgil: I feel that this is a serious matter, and people ought to understand fully the implications of this.

International economists and great experts say that if you want to have only a welfare State, a full-sized welfare State, you must spend at least 15 per cent. of your national income. But if you are out to establish a socialist State—that is a different conception—then, these international experts say that State must spend 35 per cent. of your national income, because you have to provide for capital formation.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha (Patna East): Yes, if we get raw materials for the welfare State.

Shri Gadgil: This is not the place and the occasion to deal with my hon. friend's questions. I have enough arguments to put forward.

The point is that though our objective is that of the establishment of a socialist State, our emphasis and all the steps that we are taking are just calculated to delay the fulfilment of that objective. We are encouraging consumer industries, and we are not touching them for the time being. The result is that in another five or ten years, they will become more organised, and they will get returns sooner, and will have a powerful lobby, so that the entire system of the planned economy could be sabotaged. Already, a new organisation known as the Free Enterprise has come into existence. It is sufficiently known to everyone of us as to who are behind it.

Since the Avadi resolution was passed, a thought which was very conducive and helpful for socialism was growing up. But during the last

six months, I find that contrary tendencies have been cropping up, with everybody saying, how can this be done, how can that be done, why not go a little slower, and so on; in this way, all considerations which were not considered worth looking into, have suddenly become very relevant, and very prominent.

We are told that in the course of the last five years, that is, during the period of the First Five Year Plan, the standard of life has gone up. It is not a fact. In terms of commodities and services really, we are where we were. Of course, I am talking here of the general mass of the people. The rich have become richer. If you see the income-tax brackets, that fact is proved. That has also been stated to be the case by no less a person than Acharya Vinoba Bhave. It has not been denied by Government.

The Second Plan also is going along the same lines, with the result that at the end of the Second Plan, the rich will become richer still. If your object is that the standard of life of the majority should grow, then you must have blue-prints about the working conditions, and about their demands, and then only start production. But what has happened is that this process has been reversed. The additional production goes only to add to the amenities and comforts of those who have, and although it is expected that the results will go down to the people, they do not go down, because there is no proper scientific and equitable system of distribution.

Then, we are told that all this is being done for the sake of development. My own humble view is that development means modernisation. Unless the whole industrial apparatus and the outlook are in consonance with the spirit and the technique of the times, there is no development. We are still swearing by handicrafts, cottage industries, etc., without taking into consideration the fact that the world has progressed so much technologically and otherwise. To still insist on these things is to deny to a

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section of the population the benefits of science, and the consequent dividends in terms of better wages or better returns. But then that is what is being done.

Then, we talk of co-operation of people. In the community projects, we have assumed that people are co-operating. I have got here an article written by Shri Lobo Prabhu, perhaps one of the finest I.C.S. men. He says:

"Only the labour was largely rendered by those who live by it, and could least afford to give it. By the test of democracy, the classes who, for caste convention, or because they are rich, do not labour, have benefited by the contribution of the poorer classes of the lower castes who labour."

This is the result. If roads are built or buildings are built by voluntary labour, the benefit mainly ensures only to those sections who have done nothing. They have not even paid for this. This is the result of the participation by people.

We are told that there must be some dynamism in the Plan. Now, dynamism is not confined to the instruments of production, but extends also to the mental attitude. You are still telling the people, 'Do this, and do that'. But you are not making the people machine-minded. Unless the mind is changed, and unless the mind moves in new directions, there can be no response, and there can be no dynamism in it.

The result is that people think that whatever is there for them to endure. There is fatalism in it. They do not feel that spiritual urge, that moral necessity to go ahead, which are absolutely necessary for a progressive community. We are thus in the midst of a situation in which all that we have been doing is good to some extent, but the real urge which should be there is not there.

Then, the creative ability in the people is not tapped. The individual

feels that whatever it is, and indulges in a sort of self-deception. The result is that he does not like to move at all. This kind of psychology has to be changed. For that purpose, a new kind of leadership is necessary, not necessarily young men, but men with young minds, that is to say, fresh minds, who can receive the new ideas, who can transmit their reactions, their impulses and their responses to the people at large, so that the whole country can march as an army against the enemy of poverty. If that is not done, then what happens is that the status quo will remain and only a section would benefit thereby.

Therefore, what I submit is that there must be a will and a determination to see that no sectional interest will influence the policy, that the Government and the Parliament together stand for a square and fair deal to every citizen in this country and not one section here and there. Then only it is possible to eliminate the age-long poverty. Then only it is possible to liquidate crystallised ignorance and then only it is possible to overcome that dangerous fatalism which is the source of all backwardness in this country.

I do not want to take more time of the House. I have spoken in a general way, because it is the attitude that counts and not the mere enlistment of this project or that project.

2.42 P.M.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will limit myself only to two or three points which won't take me very much time to go through.

I should like to start with the subject of the theatre, which happens to be my line, which has been included in the Second Five Year Plan. William Shakespeare has said: 'All the world is a stage'. I say, and people like myself say, that the stage is all the world. It is a world where all the fine arts meet. The theatre, to my mind, is a world which has in

itself the power and the capacity to influence very greatly the world outside itself.

When we talk of a theatre most of us generally mean only a building of concrete, but there is something abstract about a theatre. A theatre cannot be built only by architects and engineers. It needs a very special training, a very special understanding of a number of things connected with the theatre, including theatrecraft. And specially when we are out to build a National Theatre, it is most essential that the builders of this Theatre have their roots in the tradition and the culture of the country plus a great knowledge of actual practical theatrecraft.

Only the other day, a Minister referred to two experts who, I understand, have returned after travelling a great deal over the Continent, getting a number of designs from which perhaps to copy or to construct a theatre for this country, a National Theatre. But, Sir, is our National Theatre going to be just a conglomeration of a number of aspects of foreign theatres? I think it would be most unfortunate if this were allowed to be done.

In order to build this theatre we should accept the co-operation of men who have spent their lives studying the theatre, and there are such men in this country. It is a great pity that in these *akadamis*, the *Sangeet Natak Akadami* and other *akadamis*, men who are absolutely outstanding in their line, in the line of music, in the line of art, in the line of the theatre, in the line of writing, creation of dramas etc., such people are overlooked, and such other people are put into these *akadamis* as, I am afraid, have very little knowledge of what they have to handle.

In any case, it strikes me that the colossal sum of about a crore of rupees which, I understand, has been allotted for building one National Theatre—only one Theatre, mind you, and that in Delhi—is a colossal waste.

In fact, I think this one crore could go a great way in fulfilling the actual needs of the country. Delhi is not India. To build a National Theatre in Delhi is only an excuse to build a fashionable place for fashionable people who would come after a heavy dinner perhaps for entertainment merely; or perhaps to serve an important need, I admit, the need of receiving visitors from outside and entertaining them. But that is not enough. I recommend very strongly that this crore of rupees should go towards the building of little theatres all over the country in the villages, in the townships, where it is most essential that we should spread ideas of progress, ideas of national culture, inspiration among the people of India who are starved and stunted because there is nothing for them to live for. This money should be distributed with very great care across the villages and townships, and little theatres should be built.

But I take it that we do not know very much about little theatres. A little theatre in a village in India should not only be built in a little way but should be combined with the open air theatre idea dependent on the weather conditions of the place in which it is built. If the experts, who are undertaking this great, big, national job are unable to design such a theatre, I shall be extremely happy to give them the design and help them to design these theatres for my people.

Now, I will not take much more time of the House. One thing, in any case, should be avoided, and that is that we should see to it that every pie of this one crore of rupees is expended on the building of these theatres. Somehow, we seem to have a knack of letting money disappear. We shall have to keep a strict surveillance over the money. We shall have to keep a strict surveillance over the money. We shall have to be the strict guardian of that money and see that every pie of it is used in the building of this great institution called the theatre.

[Shri Chattopadhyaya]

I wish part of this sum could have gone to a little plan I submitted to the Prime Minister at his request. He told me to submit a plan of a theatre, a not too grandiose plan, he said. I kept my word and submitted a small plan, a very feasible plan, a plan which would not involve much money, by which we could have served the country in a most marvellous way. Among other things, I suggested that we have team workers, people who are whole-time workers, who will spend their whole life, every moment of their time, in the service of the country. But unfortunately, I have had no reply, absolutely no reply even to the fact of his having received it. I do not know whether the Prime Minister has received my plan or not. Possibly he has received it, but he has not had time, possibly not the mood even, to go through that plan.

By this plan, I have intended that we should serve, for instance, our people who have been allotted the task of building great constructions for our country, in places, say, where dams are being built, where big institutions are being built, where bridges are being built. We could have made groups of our artists go and sing to them, recite to them, perform for them and inspire them to do the great work they have undertaken namely, the reconstruction of our country and the fulfilment of its great future destiny.

Sir, one word about the delegations that are sent out of this country, the so-called cultural delegations.

An Hon. Member: That is underlined.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I want to say a few words about the delegations that have been sent out, especially recently. I want to know who makes these selections. I hope in the Second Five Year Plan you are going to have a Board of members who should be selected by the people who know about their work, the integrity of their work, and not by Government. The presiding deity of our culture, I

think, is the Education Minister whose sense of drama we see clearly only in his dramatic appearances in this House and equally dramatic disappearances.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): That is unfair.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: I submit that these delegations are not well-chosen. It is not enough to be a member of the delegation. Merely by being a member of a cultural delegation does not make one an artist. It is like imagining that the crow which sits perched on the top of Rashtrapati Bhawan can become a Garuda. That is not possible. I wish the Prime Minister, who is an artist himself, artist to his finger tips, will see to it in future that such things do not happen, and that really those artists, people who can represent this country, are sent out so that our people do not become the laughing-stock in the eyes of the world outside as we are becoming now. I say this with authority.

A word about the children's museum and I am done. The Children's Museum is a very important institution. After all, what is a nation? A nation is nothing without its children. The children are the wealth of the nation. I am not repeating a platitude. I would only like to remind our nation that the children should be its wealth and I hope that they will become the wealth of our nation in future, and that in this Second Five Year Plan they will have some chance.

The children of this country seem to be more accidents than incidents. They have not had a chance at all in the national planning so far as I can understand. What is there for them to live for? How do they grow; where do they grow; under what conditions do they grow and what is the atmosphere we are giving them for their growth? Absolutely nil, so far as I can see. The literature that is written for them is written by men and women whose childhood is dead. We write heavy books for children; we have no nursery rhymes; we have

nothing for them. This Children's Museum, I submit, is going to be a very important institution. I hope that not only antiquities of interest will be placed in this Museum but also objects and items which will help the Indian child's mind and imagination to grow into their national and international fullness.

I should also wish that two rooms be set apart in this Museum for Shankar of *Shankar's Weekly*, who has done yeoman service to the children of this country and abroad. The International Picture Exhibitions that he has had are perhaps, exhibitions with which you cannot compare similar exhibitions in any part of the world. They are the greatest exhibitions of the kind that have taken place either nationally or internationally. He has brought the children of the world together in these exhibitions and I very warmly recommend that one room should be kept apart for the international children's pictures and one for the exquisite collection of dolls that he has made from all quarters of the world. Today, these are rotting in a little corner somewhere. He cannot even house them in his house. There are many family members and the dolls cannot become further members of his family. It is the duty of this Government and the State, when they are talking of Children's Museums, to see to it that two rooms are given to Shankar. I am sure that they will prove in future to be two of the most important rooms in the Museum itself.

I thank you very much for having allowed me to speak. I do not want to speak further.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I do not know whether many of my friends have begun to feel rather fed up with references to my own State of Travancore-Cochin. Of recent, we have been hearing, perhaps a pretty good deal, about that State. But, they know the circumstances in which we are all obliged to make frequent references to our own State. Generally, we are

not particularly conscious of any particular limb of our body, but when even a small finger gets sprained or swollen, then, we have got to think of that a good deal. I do not mind confessing that my State has become something of a problem State. I need not go into the details of the problems, nor what makes it a problem State. I am sure the Members of the House have sufficient knowledge of that by this time. I will go further and say that it is a trouble spot and if the trouble is allowed to expand and grow, not only our State will suffer but many other parts of the country, in course of time, may be affected.

I am quite aware of the fact that the Ministers have assured us that our representations on behalf of our State will be given due weight to and due attention to. I fully believe in the sincerity and the genuineness of the general assurance we are getting. But Gandhiji said, in a different context of course, 'I belong to an idolatrous nation and so I must have ocular proof'. We, in our State, also are waiting for ocular proofs of the sympathy of the Members of the Cabinet who assure us of the same.

I have seen sometimes a phenomenon, which almost everyone else must have also seen. In certain seasons, when we are longing for rain and when there is no rain, it may be that one day we see a cloud in the distant horizon and we are filled with hopes and then the cloud expands and rises high and we are on the tiptoe of expectations but, at the last moment some unwelcome wind comes and drives away that cloud in some other direction! We are on the tiptoe of expectations in our State, that in the near future some of the heavy industries and other projects will be located in our State. We are awaiting our due share of industrial expansion and we are throbbing with that hope; and, let me say that we trust we shall not be put in the unenviable position of seeing that at the last moment some wind, some unsuspected storm arises and blows away that cloud of hope in some

[Shri Mathew]

other direction. We are in the extreme south and if it is blown away it can only be in the northern direction. We hope that no such thing would happen and that the assurances—no doubt at present of a general and vague nature—that we have received will take concrete shape and be shortly realised.

There is another problem to which, perhaps, I would not have referred now, but for the fact that two or three days ago my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas referred to that. But it seems to me that somehow he apparently failed to explain the situation clearly to the House. Otherwise, I cannot imagine that anyone would have taken exception to that. I do not blame the Members who have not understood it properly nor do I blame my friend who has failed, perhaps, to set forth his contention clearly. It seems to me that if it is set forth just as it is, it will receive the sympathetic attention of everyone in the House. I cannot imagine that anyone will take exception to it. Before, I come to that, may I observe that every time a Member of the Scheduled Caste gets up here, quite naturally he wants—quite rightly I say—to hurry, to accentuate the course of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes. All our sympathies are with them. But, sometimes I feel that it should not be left to the Members of the Scheduled Castes always to air their grievances or to argue for the hurrying up of the progress of their people. No doubt they would do that. But it should be equally the duty of others to espouse their cause, not to show impatience but to show all eagerness and anxiety to accentuate this process.

3 P.M.

It is in this connection that I wish to refer to what you may call perhaps the ex-Scheduled Castes in our State. I do not mind what name is assigned to them, but I want to set forth the fact about them—it is not peculiar to Travancore-Cochin but I know best

the conditions of the people in that State and therefore I refer to that—that there are tens of thousands of people in my State who were members of Scheduled Castes but who in the last one generation or two have become Christians. I am not concerned with the merits of conversion or re-conversion. As a citizen of India I am not concerned with what religion they believe in, nor do I concern myself whether they believe in any religion at all. They might give up all religion; that does not concern me as a citizen of India. They may have what is called the primitive tribal faith or the Hindu faith. Some became Christians; a few might have become Muslims; I am not concerned with that at all. Let it be made clear that what they ask for and what I personally wish to ask for them is not that they should for all purposes be considered still as Scheduled Castes; no, they need not be brought under that name; call them X or Y or Z or better ex-Scheduled Caste. After all, name is only a convenient reference label so to say. What they ask for is not any political concession. If I remember correctly, some newspaper agency represented Shri Thomas as saying that these people should be given the political concessions which the Scheduled Castes have. I do not think my friend, Shri Thomas, said any such thing. It was not certainly his intention, and that is not the contention of these people. They are not asking for any political concessions or for any special representation in services. Nothing of the sort. All that they request is that with regard to educational facilities, because they are almost in the same backward position as before, they should have the same educational facilities as the Scheduled Caste people. I do not want to go into details. As I said on a previous occasion, I was connected with the working of a college for over 30 years and I was glad that members of the Scheduled Castes had a fairly decent monthly allowance which would cover their tuition fee, their hostel fee, books, examination fee and so on. But the backward community mem-

bers who are not members of Scheduled Castes including converts to Christianity get only a miserable pittance—just the tuition fee alone which is not even one-fifth of the total. Therefore, what the members of the ex-Scheduled Caste want is only educational concession, just on the same level and quantity as the others. Certainly nobody will object to that request. They do not want any political concessions or any special representation in services or that they should have just so many of the officers' posts earmarked for the Scheduled Castes. Nothing of the sort. It is only educational facilities that they want.

Let me repeat what I said on a previous occasion and what my friend, Shri Thomas, also said. The late Congress Ministry had made a representation to the Centre that this is a legitimate demand and it ought to be conceded. Whether the State Government itself could have done that, I do not know. Why they referred it to the Centre is not clear. Further, it is not only the Congress Ministry that made that recommendation, but it was an all-party affair and all sections of the Travancore-Cochin Assembly were unanimous about it. That speaks highly of the Assembly of my State that in a country like ours, on the essentials, they were all agreed—all communities, all castes, all political parties were agreed. But as the psychological moment as it were, the Ministry fell and nothing has been done further.

It seems to me that this is a simple matter for justice and considerateness. Even if it is not conceded, they may not be able to make themselves felt by any strong agitation. But that is not the point of view from which the question ought to be viewed. If a thing is unjust, if it is unfair or inconsiderate, no untoward consequences may follow, but still intrinsically it is its own condemnation. I look at the question not merely from the standpoint of that community, call it by any name, but I look at it from the stand

point of the nation as a whole. Our nation is a great nation, a magnanimous nation. Even though there are communal jealousies which need not be however exaggerated, let them not descend so low as to implicate these unfortunate people. Let us not ask; 'why did they become Christians?' It is not for any Member to ask such questions. It is a question of personal freedom. Whether he believes in a religion, whether he changes his religion or whether he gives up all religion, that is entirely to be left to him. It is not a question on which there should be any communal dissension or anything like that. The members of the Legislative Assembly of my State were unanimous on this and all parties agreed in this matter.

I was very glad to listen to the tribute paid by the previous Speaker to Mr. Shankar of the *Shankar's Weekly*. I am not betraying any particular undesirable provincialism when I say that he comes from my State, but I am really proud of the work that he does, not because he comes from my State—that is only a fact that I mentioned—but because intrinsically his work is of a unique and novel type and he has been striking out a new path as it were, and it is good that we should recognise the merit of his work and give encouragement to it in all possible ways.

I want to add only one word, with a little hesitation. It is agreed that foreign policy should be kept above party level, it should not be party politics. With regard to the Five Year Plan also I feel essentially that it should be kept above the level of party considerations. But I know the frailties of human nature, of politicians who are only human beings. In the coming elections, as it happened in the last elections, if some people or parties consider it to their advantage to run down the whole Plan and to say that it is bound to bring no good effects, I wonder whether the members of those parties will not fall a victim to that. I know that the members of my party will be trying to make very

much of the Plan and to say "Look at the glorious record of the Congress Government". When the members of the Congress Party make such claims, naturally the opposing parties may feel tempted to run down the whole thing. I feel that there will be a natural tendency to do that. I know people may be tempted to do it. But still one should not go to the extent of running down the whole Plan in order to discredit the Congress Party, because it is something essentially good as a matter of fact. No doubt, there is our inherent right, that we can again and again criticise the Plan so that the defects in the Plan may be remedied as best as possible. But if an attempt is made to run down the whole thing, I think it will spoil the atmosphere and it will mislead, many of the innocent masses. It will make impossible the right psychological approach. Therefore, at least in its essence if not in details, I wish that the Plan should be kept as high as possible, above party politics.

श्री दिगन्धर सिंह (जिला एटा—पश्चिम व जिला मैनपुरी—पश्चिम व जिला मथुरा पूर्व) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया है। आज इस बात से कोई इंकार नहीं कर सकता कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना एक ऐसी योजना है कि जिससे हमारा देश आगे बढ़ेगा। भारत-वर्ष की ही नहीं किन्तु बाहर के व्यक्तियों की भी आज निगाह इस पंचवर्षीय योजना की ओर है। दुनिया आज यह देखना चाहती है कि प्रजातन्त्री तरीके से किस प्रकार से पंचवर्षीय योजना सफल होती है और जो ताना-शाही देश हैं और जहाँ पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं चल रही हैं वहाँ पर वे योजनाएं किस तरह से सफल होती हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस योजना का जो सुन्दर रूप है और उसको लेकर जो बड़े बड़े कार्य इस देश में हो रहे हैं और आगे किये जाने वाले हैं और उनसे जो हमारे देश का विकास और उन्नति

होगी उस सम्बन्ध में अधिक न कह कर केवल कुछ ऐसी बातें कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिनका सम्बन्ध विशेषकर देहातों और किसानों से है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह पंचवर्षीय योजना जिस उद्देश्य को लेकर आगे आई है कि इस देश से गरीबी और भ्रमरी के भेद को मिटाना है, उस उद्देश्य में सफल न तो हम पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हुये और मुझे संदेह है कि यह द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना भी इसमें सफल नहीं होगी।

आज से चार वर्ष पहले मैंने यहां पर खड़े हो कर यह कहा था कि हमारी पंचवर्षीय योजना जो हमारे सम्मुख है उसका उद्देश्य यह होना चाहिये कि गरीब और भ्रमरी के भेद को मिटाये। मैं आपकी इजाजत से अपनी उस १८ दिसम्बर १९५२ की स्पीच में से चन्द एक लाइनें हाउस में पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

"आप माने या न मानें, मेरी समझ में आज सब से बड़ी समस्या इस बात की है कि बड़े और छोटे का जो भेद है, उसको मिटाया जाय, और वह भेद यहां तक बढ़ गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर्स भी उस रोग से नहीं बच सके हैं और आप देखते हैं कि मेम्बर्स में भी आपस में दो वर्ग हैं जिसके दो भाग हैं एक विद कार (with car) और दूसरे विदाउट कार (without car) विद कार वालों को अनेक सुविधायें हैं।"

मैंने निवेदन किया था कि वर्गभेद हमारे अन्दर बढ़ रहा है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना खत्म हो गई और दूसरी योजना हमारी चल रही है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से मुझे आज खड़े हो कर यह कहना पड़ता है कि आज तक हम उस वर्ग भेद को खत्म नहीं कर सके हैं बल्कि वह पहले की अपेक्षा अब अधिक बढ़ गया है।

मैं पिछली बार और उसके अतिरिक्त अनेकों बार चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कह चुका हूँ कि किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब है। और पहले से भी ज्यादा खराब है। मेरी इस बात का उत्तर कृषि मंत्री महोदय ने

यह दिया कि किसानों की हालत आज से नहीं बल्कि हजारों वर्षों से खराब है। लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि पिछले चार, पांच वर्षों में किसानों की हालत अपेक्षाकृत प्रति वर्ष अधिक खराब हो रही है। मैं इस बात को कहता हूँ और बारबार कहता हूँ। मैंने इस बारे में एक बार एक मंत्री से बात की थी और उनको सारी हालत बतलाई थी, लेकिन उन्होंने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया। मैंने प्रमाण दिये थे और उनके आधार पर इस बात को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की थी। मैं ने यह प्रार्थना भी की थी कि वह मेरे साथ चलें, एक विशेषज्ञ के नाते नहीं, बल्कि एक ग्रामीण के नाते, और खुद चल कर गांवों की स्थिति को देख लें। यह मेरी बात उस समय नहीं सुनी गई। अब मैं कुछ सरकारी आंकड़े आपके सम्मुख रखना चाहता हूँ जिस से आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हमारे गांवों की हालत सुधरी है या बिगड़ी है। यू० पी० सरकार की तरफ से एक मंथली जरनल निकाला जाता है जिस में कि कुछ आंकड़े दिये हुये हैं जो कि मैं आपकी सेवा में प्रस्तुत करता हूँ। उससे आपको पता चल जायेगा कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक देहातों को कितना फायदा हुआ है। सन् १९५१ में हमारे यू० पी० में देहातों की जो आय आंकी गई थी वह ११३० करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई थी। जो राष्ट्रीय आय शहरों की आंकी गई थी वह ५११ करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई थी। सन् १९५६ में, यानी प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर ८५७ करोड़ रुपये देहातों की आय रह गई और ५४४ करोड़ रुपये शहरों की आय हो गई। इसी तरह से पर कैपिटल जो आमदनी है, वह मैं अब आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रति व्यक्ति २०७ रुपये आमदनी देहात की आंकी गई थी और ५६५ रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति शहर की आंकी गई थी। सन् १९५६ में हम देखते हैं कि देहात की पर कैपिटल इनकम तो १५० रुपये रह गई है और शहर की ६०४ रुपये हो गई है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस जरनल का नाम क्या है ?

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : यह बलेटिन यू० पी० सरकार की तरफ से निकाला जाता है और यह मंथली है (Monthly Bulletin of Statistics April 1956 Uttar Pradesh) अगर जो आंकड़े इसमें दिये हुये हैं वे गबन हो सकते हैं, तो मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि ये सरकारी आंकड़े हैं।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि देहात की प्रति व्यक्ति आय २०७ रुपये आंकी गई थी और शहर की ५६५ रुपये जो कि १९५६ में घट कर १५० रह गई जब कि शहर की बढ़ कर ६०४ रुपये हो गई। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि गरीबों का अन्तर पहले से अपेक्षाकृत बढ़ गया है। आज हमें डर है कि यह जो योजना हमारे सामने है, वह इस अन्तर को और आगे न बढ़ा दे। इसी आधार पर मैं आपके सामने दूसरी चीज रखना चाहता हूँ। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारम्भ में सन् १९५१ में हमारे यहां ५५४ लाख टन अनाज का उत्पादन हुआ था जब कि सन् १९५६ में ६५० लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ है। इससे यह तो पता चल जाता है कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन अगर आप मूल्य को देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि २ अरब ८२ करोड़ रुपया कम किसानों को मिला है। बेचारे किसानों ने जो अनाज पैदा किया उसमें तो वृद्धि हुई परन्तु जब हम उसके मूल्य को देखते हैं तो हमें पता चलता है कि उनको २ अरब ८२ करोड़ रुपया कम मिला है।

यदि हम इन आंकड़ों को देखें और इन पर विचार करें तो हमें पता चलेगा कि किसानों की हालत बहुत दयनीय है। आज हमारी सरकार जो कर रही है वह उसी तरह से कर रही है कि एक आदमी के पास दो रोटी थी और दूसरे के पास दस और कोई भूला मर रहा था। अब सरकार जिसके पास दो रोटी हैं उससे भी एक रोटी लेती है और जिसके पास दस रोटी हैं उससे भी एक लेती है और

[श्री दिगंबर सिंह]

जो भूखा मर रहा है उसको दे देती है। मैं मानता हूँ कि जिनकी स्थिति बहुत खराब है उनकी स्थिति सुधारने की कोशिश वह कर रही है और उनको ऊँचा उठाने की कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति हैं उनसे भी सरकार ही लेती है और एक मामूली किसान से भी लेती है जोकि भूखा मरता है और जो पेट भर खाना नहीं खाता है। जो मेरी प्रार्थना है वह यह है कि हमारी सरकार चाहे देश की तरक्की करे या न करे लेकिन सबसे पहले वह इस बात की गारंटी उन किसानों को दे दे कि उनकी जैसी स्थिति अब है, उससे वह आगे चल कर खराब नहीं होगी बल्कि उसमें सुधार ही होगा।

इसी तरह से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहाँ बेकारी की समस्या है और इसको हल करने की कोशिश भी की जा रही है और बहुत सी योजनाएँ भी बनाई जा रही हैं। इस से बहुत से लोगों को काम भी मिल जाता है और बहुतों को नहीं भी मिलता है। लेकिन जो एक नई बात मैं अञ्जु करना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि हम इस पर विचार नहीं करते कि हमारे यहाँ कितने परिवार ऐसे हैं जो बेकार हैं। आप अगर काम पाये हुये व्यक्तियों की लिस्ट बनायें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि बहुत से परिवार ऐसे होंगे जिन में से किसी एक सदस्य को भी कोई नौकरी नहीं मिली हुई होगी। आप देखेंगे कि अगर एक परिवार में पाँच सदस्य हैं और उन में से चार को नौकरी मिली हुई है और एक बेकार है तो उस पाँचवें बेकार को तो नौकरी मिल जाती है लेकिन जिस परिवार में एक को भी नौकरी नहीं मिली होती है, उसको कोई पूछता नहीं है। इस तरह से देश की उन्नति नहीं हो सकती है। आज जिसके पास कोई साधन है वह तो नौकरी पा जाता है लेकिन जो साधनहीन व्यक्ति हैं उसको कहीं कोई नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। तो जिस तरह से

हम बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उस तरह से तो यह हल होने वाली नहीं है। तो मेरा आग्रह है कि जब बेकारी की समस्या को हल करने का विचार किया जाये तो इस किस्म के आंकड़ों पर भी विचार कर लिया जाये कि किस परिवार में कितने व्यक्ति काम करते हैं और इसमें कितने व्यक्ति काम नहीं करते हैं और फिर जो प्रेफ़ेस (अधिमान) दिया जाये उस परिवार के सदस्य को दिया जाये जिसमें किसी भी आदमी को नौकरी न मिली हुई हो। मैं तो यहाँ तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि अगर आप शहरों और देहातों को समान स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं, उनको निकट लाना चाहते हैं तो जिस तरह से आपने दूसरों के लिये रिज़र्वेशन कर रखा है उसी तरह से देहातों के रहने वाले लोगों के लिये नौकरी के स्थान रिज़र्व कर दीजिये और यह उसी हिसाब से रिज़र्व होने चाहियें, जितनी कि उनकी आबादी है।

मैं ने एक बात एक किताब में पढ़ी थी और उसको मैंने नोट भी कर लिया है। लाला हरदयाल ने यह कहा था कि यदि कोई ऐसा दिन आ गया जिस दिन कि दुनिया भर के ज़मींदार और पूँजीपति नष्ट हो गये तो इससे दुनिया का कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा लेकिन यदि किसी प्रकार से मजदूर नष्ट हो जायेगा या कोई किसान नष्ट हो जायेगा या कोई कारीगर नष्ट हो जाएगा तो आप देखेंगे कि जो चीज वह पैदा करता है, उस चीज की दुनिया में कमी हो जायेगी। इस तरह से मैं अनुभव करता हूँ कि हमारे गांव के लोग जिन चीजों को उत्पादन करते हैं वे इसलिये करते हैं कि सब जिन्दा रह सकें और हमारी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति हो। लेकिन शहर के लोगों द्वारा जो उत्पादन होता है वह इस हेतु होता है कि उन्हें आराम मिले, ऐश मिले और जो चीजें वे उत्पादित करते हैं वे उन्हीं के काम में आती हैं। ये चीजें ऐसी होती हैं जो गांव के आदमियों

के पास यदि पहुंच जायें तो उनकी जिन्दगी बरबाद करने वाली सिद्ध होती है और उनको परेशानी में डालने वाली सिद्ध होती है। अगर ऐसा समय आ जाये कि शहर में कोई व्यक्ति न रहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि देहात के आदमियों की स्थिति खराब होने की बजाय सुख और चैन से व्यतीत होगी। इसके विपरीत अगर देहात में कोई न रहे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि शहर के आदमी भूख मर जायेंगे। जो चीजें देहात में पैदा होती हैं उन पर इन लोगों का जीवन निर्भर करता है। आज उनकी स्थिति अपेक्षाकृत खराब हो रही है और इसके प्रमाण मैं इस सदन में कई बार दे चुका हूँ। और लोगों ने भी कहा है कि यदि आप देहातों की स्थिति को सुधार नहीं सकते तो न सुधारें लेकिन कम से कम उनकी स्थिति जो बिगड़ रही है, उसको और अधिक बिगड़ने न दें और उसको रोकें। द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में जो आप उत्पादन बढ़ा रहे हैं उसको तो आप बढ़ायें लेकिन पहले आप इस बात पर विचार करें कि जो स्थिति उनकी पहले से गिरती जा रही है, उसको कैसे रोका जा सकता है और उसको रोकने का प्रयत्न करें।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों के सम्मुख सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि उनके उत्पादन की कीमत के बारे में कोई गारंटी नहीं है कि उनकी लागत और मेहनत को दृष्टि में रख कर उनको मुनासिब दाम मिल जायेंगे। अगर आप किसी भी देश के उत्पादन और उसकी कीमतों का अध्ययन करेंगे, तो आप यह अनुभव करेंगे कि वहाँ के किसानों को उनकी मेहनत, लागत और अन्य परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अपने उत्पादन के दाम मिल जाते हैं। लेकिन यहाँ पर स्थिति यह है कि बेचारे किसान मेहनत करते हैं और उत्पादन करते हैं, पर उसकी कीमत उनको उतनी नहीं मिल पाती है, जितनी कि उनको मिलनी चाहिये। अगर हम ६५० लाख टन अन्न की कीमत का हिसाब लगायें, तो हमको मालूम होगा कि व्यापारियों ने एक डेढ़ महीने में जो फायदा

उठाया, वह छः अरब रुपये से अधिक होता है। जिन बेचारे किसानों ने साल भर कड़ी मेहनत की और उत्पादन किया, उनके हिस्से तो बहुत थोड़ा आया और कुल कीमत का आधा व्यापारियों ने ले लिया।

श्री रघुबीर सहाय (जिला एटा—उत्तर—पूर्व व जिला बदायूँ—पूर्व) : तो क्या कीमतें और बढ़ा दी जायें ?

श्री विगम्बर सिंह : मेरा कहना यह है कि इस समय जो कीमतें बढ़ी हुई हैं, वे बेचारे किसानों के पास तो पहुंचती ही नहीं हैं। वे तो उन व्यापारियों के पेट में पहुंच जाते हैं, जो कि कोई मेहनत नहीं करते। जहाँ तक कीमतों का सवाल है, जो डेलीगेशन चीन गया था, उन्होंने अच्छी तरह जांच करके जो तथ्य हमारे सामने रखे हैं, उनके आधार पर मैं कह सकता हूँ कि वहाँ के मुकाबिले में यहाँ पर गेहूँ की कीमत कम है। वहाँ पर गेहूँ का भाव उन्नीस रुपये मन है। यहाँ पर जो भाव आपके सामने आता है, वह तो मंडियों और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का भाव है। बेचारे किसानों को तो बहुत कम मिलता है। किसानों की समस्या को हल करने का एकमात्र तरीका यह है कि कीमतें बढ़ाई जायें। जब कीमतें बढ़ी हुई थीं, और किसानों को रुपया मिलता था, उस वक्त एक भी बेकार नहीं था। उस वक्त यहाँ अन्न—एम्प-लायमेंट की समस्या नहीं थी। उस वक्त वे समस्यायें नहीं थीं, जो कि आज पैदा हो रही हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये जो तरीके अस्तित्व में किये जाते हैं वे तरीके खुद भी आगे चल कर एक समस्या बन जाते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये, ग्रामोद्धार के लिये गांवों में पंचायतें स्थापित की गईं, लेकिन उन से गांवों की समस्यायें हल नहीं हुईं, बल्कि वे खुद ही एक समस्या बन गईं। इस देश में स्थान स्थान पर एन० ई० एस० (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा) ब्लाक और कम्यू-

[श्री दिगम्बर सिंह]

निटी प्राजेक्ट्स प्रारम्भ की गई ताकि गांवों का स्तर ऊँचा उठाया जाये। उनके लिये स्टाफ रखा गया, कारें और जीप्स रखी गई, और कमेटीज बनाई गई, लेकिन वे सब स्वयं एक समस्या बन गये हैं। इसी तरह गांवों की भलाई के लिये चकबन्दी की गई, लेकिन अब चकबन्दी करने वाले और वहां के कर्मचारी खुद समस्या बन गये हैं। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये जो काम किये जाते हैं, वे समस्याओं को तो हल कर नहीं पाते, बल्कि वे खुद समस्या बन जाते हैं।

अन्त में मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप किसानों की भलाई चाहते हैं, तो सब से पहले उनकी गिरती हुई स्थिति को सुधारिये और फिर देशोन्नति के दूसरे कार्य कीजिये।

श्री श्री नारायण बास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारे सामने विचारार्थ पेश है, उसके सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में बहुत से विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं। इस योजना पर विचार करने से पहले यह आवश्यक है कि पिछली योजना की सफलताओं पर भी विचार किया जाये, और इस विषय में भी विभिन्न विचार प्रकट किये गये हैं। यह बात सही है कि जहां तक देश के उत्पादन और देश के धन को बढ़ाने का सवाल है, हमने कुछ ऐसी प्रगति की है कि जिससे आगे के लिये हम में विश्वास और आशा पैदा हुई है। अब देश में ऐसे बहुत से लोग यह समझने लग गये हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की की तरफ जा रहा है। अब बहुत से लोगों में यह विचार दृढ़ हो गया है। पहली योजना में हमने पब्लिक और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में ३६०० करोड़ रुपये लगाने का अन्दाजा लगाया था। रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया की जो रिपोर्ट निकली है, उससे पता चलता है कि इस अवधि में पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों में ३१००

करोड़ रुपये लग चुके हैं। आधा हमने पब्लिक सेक्टर में इन्वेस्ट किया है और आधा प्राइवेट सेक्टर में। दूसरी योजना में हम पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों में ६२०० करोड़ रुपये लगाने जा रहे हैं। यह जो इन्वेस्टमेंट हम करने जा रहे हैं, वह बताती है कि आजकल की आर्थिक प्रणाली में—देश की वर्तमान अवस्था में हम अपने देश के आर्थिक विकास की तरफ यह एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठा रहे हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यद्यपि मैं कोई अर्थ-शास्त्र का ज्ञाता नहीं हूँ, तो भी मैं समझता हूँ—और बिना अर्थ-शास्त्र की बड़ी बड़ी किताबें पढ़े सभी लोग यह महसूस करते हैं—कि जब तक हम कुछ तकलीफ नहीं उठाएंगे और वर्तमान आमदनी से कम खर्च नहीं करेंगे, तब तक बचत नहीं होगी और अगर बचत नहीं होगी, तो हम कुछ इन्वेस्ट नहीं कर पायेंगे और हमारा धन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। मैं देहात का रहने वाला हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि गांवों में वही व्यक्ति धनी होता है—और हो सकता है—जो अपनी आमदनी में से कटिनाई से गुजर करके, तकलीफ उठा कर, कुछ बचाता है और फिर व्यापार, खेत या किसी और कार्य में इन्वेस्ट करता है। जिस प्रकार एक व्यक्ति पर यह सिद्धान्त लागू होता है, उसी प्रकार देश पर भी लागू होता है। हमारे देश की जितनी आमदनी है, अगर हम उसका अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा बचायेंगे नहीं और किसी ऐसे काम में नहीं लगायेंगे, जिससे हमारा उत्पादन बढ़े और धन बढ़े, तब तक हमारी तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है। जहां तक दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लक्ष्य का सवाल है, उससे हमारा उत्साह बढ़ता है। वर्ल्ड बैंक (विश्व बैंक) के जो प्रतिनिधि यहां पर आये थे, उन्होंने हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे में जो राय दी है, उसको मैंने बड़े ध्यान से पढ़ा है। उनके विचार में हमारी योजना बहुत महत्वाकांक्षी है—बड़ी एम्बीशस है। जैसा कि कल वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने भी कहा, जो व्यक्ति बाहर से यहां आते हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हमारे साधनों—घरेलू और

बाहर के साधनों—की दृष्टि से हमारे लक्ष्य बहुत ऊँचे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान उनको पूरा नहीं कर सकता है। तात्पर्य यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो वर्तमान आर्थिक अवस्था है और हिन्दुस्तान की राष्ट्रीय आय का जो हिस्सा खपत हो जाता है, जिसको हम कनज्यूम कर लेते हैं और जो बचत होती है, उसको देखने से शक होता है कि सचमुच इस लक्ष्य को, जो कि हमने अपने सामने रखा है, हम पूरा कर सकेंगे या नहीं।

मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ, जो यह समझते हैं कि जब तक हम तकलीफ नहीं उठाएँगे, जब तक हम अपनी आमदनी का अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा बचा कर इन्वेस्ट (विनियोग) नहीं करेंगे, तब तक हमारा भविष्य अन्धकार-मय रहेगा। मैं यह भी मानता हूँ कि जब तक हम यहां पर उन बड़े बड़े उद्योगों को नहीं खोलेंगे और प्रोत्साहन नहीं देंगे, जिन में हम अधिक से अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकें, जिससे हमारा प्रति आदमी उत्पादन बढ़ जाय, तब तक हम देश की आम जनता—वह किसान हो या मजदूर हो या कोई हो—के आर्थिक स्तर को ऊँचा नहीं उठा सकते—उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं कर सकते।

इसके साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है, लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि उसके बढ़ने से हिन्दुस्तान की आम जनता, देश के आम रहने वाले, जन-साधारण सुखी हो जायें। जहां तक मैंने इस योजना का अध्ययन किया है, मुझे मालूम होता है कि जहां तक उत्पादन का सम्बन्ध है, यह योजना कुछ हद तक उत्साहवर्धक है—बाह्य वह उत्पादन कुशिक्षेत्र में हो अथवा उद्योग के क्षेत्र में। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि हमारे औद्योगिक और खेती के उत्पादन दोनों में वृद्धि हो गई है यद्यपि मौसम के अदल-बदल, वर्षा के अभाव या बाढ़ के कारण खेती की उपज

निश्चित नहीं है। अभी तक हमारी खेती की उपज ईश्वरीय इच्छा पर निर्भर करती है। इसमें भी सन्देह नहीं कि अभी हमारे देश की खेती की उपज कम है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाना हमारे प्लान (योजना) का लक्ष्य नहीं होना चाहिये। यदि हम ऐसा करेंगे, तो जैसा कि एक अर्थ-शास्त्र के लेखक ने बताया है, हमारा उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकेगा, क्योंकि उत्पादन तभी बढ़ने की गुंजाइश हो सकती है जब कि हम अपने देश में अधिक से अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट करें। हमारा उत्पादन तभी बढ़ सकता है जब हम आधुनिक औजारों का उपयोग करें और अपने यहां बड़ी बड़ी मशीनें लगावें, ताकि फी आदमी उत्पादन बढ़े जिससे कि हम दूसरे देशों के कम्पटीशन (मुकाबले) में ठहर सकें। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ जो कि यह मानते हैं कि हम अपने को दुनिया से अलग रख कर अपना विकास नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन हमारी समस्या केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाते जाने से ही हल नहीं हो सकती। किसी भी देश की योजना उस देश की आर्थिक और सामाजिक अवस्था की पृष्ठ भूमि में बनाई जाती है। हमको पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह अनुभव है कि हमने देश के विकास पर ३१ करोड़ रुपये लगाया, लेकिन हमारे पास जो आंकड़े हैं उनसे हमको पता लगता है कि उसका परिणाम यह हुआ हमारे यहां बेकारी और भी बढ़ गई। कहा गया है कि पिछली पंचवर्षीय योजना के फलस्वरूप हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ गई है, लेकिन शायद हमारी सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई जरिया नहीं है जिससे वह बतला सके कि यह बड़ी हुई आय समाज के किस वर्ग के पास गई। कई माननीय सदस्यों ने यह प्रश्न सरकार से किया पर सरकार उसका उत्तर नहीं दे सकी। हमारे देश में यह जानने के लिये अभी कोई संगठन नहीं है। हमारे यहां इस प्रकार का कोई संगठन या संस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये जो कि यह बदला सके कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ती है उसका कौनसा अंश किस वर्ग के पास जाता है।

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

कल हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने बतलाया कि जब वह अपने इलाके में गये तो उन्होंने देखा कि जो लोग करघा चलाने वाले हैं उनकी हालत सुधर गई है। हम जानते हैं कि जब सरकार लगभग ४ करोड़ रुपया करघे की उन्नति के लिये हर साल खर्च कर रही है तो उनकी अवस्था क्यों नहीं सुधरेगी लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं समझना चाहिये कि अन्य वर्गों की स्थिति में भी सुधार हो गया है। हमारे समाज में अनेक वर्ग हैं। यह वहीं समझना चाहिये कि यहां पर केवल उच्च श्रेणी, मध्यम श्रेणी और निम्न श्रेणी के तीन ही वर्ग हैं। हमारे देश में वर्गों की बड़ी संख्या है। इसलिये जब तक कि हम कोई इस प्रकार का संगठन कायम नहीं करेंगे जिससे हमारे योजना निर्माताओं को ज्ञात हो सके कि यह बड़ी हुई आय किस किस वर्ग के पास जाती है, तब तक हमारे देश के जन साधारण का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा नहीं हो सकता। जैसा कि हमारे भाई ने कहा कि हम योजना को आगे बढ़ाते जाते हैं लेकिन उस हद तक हमारे देश की गरीबी का प्रश्न हल नहीं हो रहा है जिससे कि जनता में उत्साह पैदा हो और लोग उत्पादक उत्पादन की बढ़ाने में लग जायें। इसलिये मैं अपने योजना मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे कोई ऐसा संगठन बनावें जो कि इस बात का पता लगावे कि जो हमारे उत्पादन की वृद्धि के कारण हमारी आय में वृद्धि होती है वह किस किस वर्ग के पास जाती है।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने एक बात यह भी कही कि चूंकि हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में स्कूल जाने वाले लड़कों की तादाद बढ़ रही है, इससे भी अनुमान किया जा सकता है कि हमारा जीवन स्तर बढ़ रहा है। क्योंकि अन्यथा किस प्रकार माता पिता अपने बच्चों को स्कूलों में अधिक संख्या में भेज सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि इस संख्या में वृद्धि का कारण यह है कि हमने प्राथमिक स्कूलों की शिक्षा निःशुल्क कर दी

है इससे कुछ ज्यादा लड़के स्कूलों में जाने लगे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी ऐसे बहुत लोग हैं जो अपने बच्चों को पढ़ने नहीं भेज सकते। इसलिये चूंकि लड़के अधिक संख्या में स्कूलों में जाने लगे हैं इससे यह अनुमान नहीं किया जा सकता कि वास्तव में लोगों का जीवन स्तर ऊंचा हो गया है। यह लड़कों की तादाद कोई सच्चा छोटक नहीं है।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो लक्ष्य हमारी दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का है मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। यह ठीक है वह लक्ष्य महत्वाकांक्षी है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि जब तक कोई योजना महत्वाकांक्षी नहीं होगी तब तक आम जनता को उसके लिये उत्साह कैसे पैदा होगा। लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमको वास्तविकता से दूर नहीं जाना चाहिये।

इस लक्ष्य के बारे में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। इस योजना में बतलाया गया है कि किस प्रकार इस योजना के लिये घरेलू और विदेशी साधनों से रुपया इकट्ठा किया जायेगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय अपने मन में यह दृढ़ निश्चय कर लें कि चाहे जिस तरह से हो हम इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करेंगे, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि वे ऐसा कर सकेंगे इसमें सन्देह नहीं है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वे इस बात का पता लगावें कि जो हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय में १८ प्रति शत की वृद्धि हुई है वह कहाँ गई। उनको चाहिये कि उसको खोज कर उसे वे सरकारी खजाने में लावें। काल्डर साहब ने जो रास्ता बतलाया है उसको मैं जहां तक समझ पाया हूं वह यही है कि हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ी हुई राष्ट्रीय आय जहां गई है उसको निकाला जाये तो योजना के लिये आवश्यक धनराशि जुट सकेगी। यह ठीक है कि हमने अपना उत्पादन बढ़ाया है लेकिन उसका न्याययुक्त वितरण भी होना चाहिये तभी हमारा जीवनस्तर ऊंचा उठ सकता है।

कल डाइरेक्ट (प्रत्यक्ष) और इनडाइरेक्ट (परोक्ष) टैक्स के बारे में चर्चा हुई। यह सवाल उठा कि क्यों सरकार का ज्यादा ध्यान इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स की तरफ जाता है इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स की तरफ क्यों उतना ध्यान नहीं जाता। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने भी कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान जैसे देश में हमारा काम केवल डाइरेक्ट टैक्स से ही नहीं चल सकता, हमको बार बार इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स की तरफ जाना पड़ जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान के वित्त मंत्री को यह प्रेरणा क्यों होती है? इसका कारण यह है कि वह सोचते हैं कि अगर एक एक आदमी पर भी एक एक पैसा का इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगा दिया जायगा तो करोड़ों रुपया सरकार के खजाने में आ जायेगा। अगर नमक पर एक पैसा प्रति मन भी टैक्स बढ़ा दिया जाय तो करोड़ों रुपया जमा हो सकता है। इसीलिये मालूम होता है कि वित्त मंत्री को यह टेम्पटेशन होता है कि वोक्ल जनता पर डाइरेक्ट टैक्स न लगा कर वे आम जनता पर इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स लगा देते हैं और इस तरह से सरकार को आमदनी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ कि जो देश की उन्नति के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा त्याग करने के लिये तैयार हैं, हम अपने खर्च में अधिक से अधिक कमी करने के लिये तैयार हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री ने कल कहा कि हमको अपने कपड़े के खर्च में कमी करनी चाहिये। यद्यपि हमारे देश में गरीब आदमी बहुत कम कपड़ा खर्च करता है लेकिन फिर भी यदि देश की यह मांग हो तो हम दस गज के बजाय आठ गज खर्च करने के लिये तैयार हैं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि टैक्स लगाने में सामाजिक न्याय की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान अवश्य रहना चाहिये। केल्डर साहब ने कहा है कि जब जब यह सवाल आता है कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्स बढ़ाना चाहिये तब तब यह दलील दी जाती है कि बेसा करने से लोगों को उत्पादन बढ़ाने की और बचत करने की प्रवृत्ति नहीं रहेगी और अगर ऐसा होगा तो देश के घनत्व पैसा नहीं

बच सकेगा। यह कहा जाता है कि अगर आप जो रुपया बचाने वाले लोग हैं उन पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगायेंगे तो वे सोना खरीद कर जमीन में गाड़ देंगे या अपने घरों में रख लेंगे और नतीजा यह होगा कि इन्वेस्टमेंट (विनियोग) के लिये रुपया नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये बार बार इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्स से आमदनी बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी पूंजीवाद वातावरण में पले हैं और जो हमारी योजना बनती है वह भी उन देशों की योजनाओं के आधार पर बनती है जहां पर पूंजीवाद जारी है। यदि यही नीति जारी रही तो इस योजना के होते हुये भी आम जनता पर टैक्स का मार हलका नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं अपने वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उन्होंने ४८०० करोड़ का लक्ष्य रखा है उस पर दृढ़ रहें और जिस तरह से हो उसको पूरा करने का प्रयत्न करें। लेकिन जहां पर रुपया इकट्ठा है उसको वहां से पहले लें, फिर जनता से अपील करें तो मेरा विश्वास है कि जनता उस मांग को सहर्ष पूरा करेगी, अपने अन्न के खर्च में कमी करेगी, कपड़े में कमी करेगी और योजना के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में सरकार को सहायता देगी। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि यह नीति बरती गई तो देश का एक एक आदमी इस आशा में कि भविष्य में उस के बच्चे सुख से रह सकेंगे हर प्रकार का त्याग करने को तैयार हो जायेगा। लेकिन एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ठीक है कि किसी भी योजना को सफल बनाने के लिये जनता में उस के लिये अनुकूल मनोवृत्ति होनी चाहिये और मैं जैसा कि और अन्य लोग समझते हैं और कहा है, मैं मानता हूँ कि लोगों में कोआपरेशन और सहयोग करने का अभाव आ गया है। यह ठीक है कि सहयोग देने का भाव हमारी जनता में बराबर मौजूद है लेकिन जो मान-

[श्री श्री नारायण दास]

सिक वातावरण देश के अन्दर होना चाहिये कि अगर हम उसके लिये उद्योग करेंगे, उसमें हम मेहनत करेंगे और इस प्लान से जो धन उत्पन्न होने वाला है उसका अधिक से अधिक हिस्सा हम लोगों के पास आयेगा, यह विश्वास अगर लोगों में हो जाय तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने जो जनता से अपील की है कि वे भ्रष्ट और कपड़े का व्यवहार कम करें, उसको मानने की देशवासी तैयार हो जायेंगे।

बैंक मिशन की रिपोर्ट से मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने समझ लिया है कि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन (प्रत्यक्ष कराधान) से लोगों में इंस्टिटिव नहीं रहेगा और उन्होंने इनडाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन पर जोर दिया है और यदि डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन की तरफ आप बढ़ें तो आपका सारा प्लान चौपट हो जायेगा।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय, मैं इस प्लान का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन उस प्लान को लागू करने में दृष्टिकोण का भी अन्तर है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण ऐसा होना चाहिये कि जिससे इस देश की जनता को उस उत्पादन से अधिक से अधिक लाभ पहुंचे। मेरा विश्वास है कि योजना मंत्री या योजना कमिशन के मेम्बर्स जब फिर अगले वर्ष इस योजना पर विचार करने का वक्त आयेगा तो वे इस तरह का दृष्टिकोण अपनायेंगे और परिणामस्वरूप हमने जो लक्ष्य रखे हैं या जो हमने एलाटमेंट किया है उस एलाटमेंट में आवश्यक परिवर्तन कर देंगे। विशेषकर टैक्स प्रणाली में अगले साल के बजट में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए ताकि जो पैसा प्रथम पंचवर्षिक योजना के उत्पादन बढ़ने से इकट्ठा होगया है वह सब पैसा लेकर तब परोक्ष टैक्स में हमें जाना चाहिए।

श्री विभूति मिश्र (सारन व चम्पारन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे इस द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के सम्बन्ध में बोलने का अवसर दिया उसके लिये मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I might put it to hon. Members that it is not needed that any hon. Member should thank the Chair for giving him any time. It is the hon. Member's own time. Rather they should appreciate the difficulties that the Chair experiences. There is much pressure. I have got about fifty names. They can very well realise that it would be possible only to accommodate about twelve, thirteen or, at the most, fifteen. The others will have to be disappointed. I am very sorry, but I cannot help it. Any other man also would do the same. So they need not thank me for the time given. But, rather, I should request them to excuse me if I have not given them time.

श्री राधे लाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि कुछ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां से अभी तक कोई भी नहीं बोल पाया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको घोरज रखना चाहिये कि उनको बोलने का अवसर दिया जायेगा लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वही पहले बोल पायें जो कि बोलने के लिये कहते हैं।

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): Is there any principle of distribution?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, the Chair has always some principles, though the hon. Members may not follow them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब कि यह सरकार खास करके किसानों की सरकार है और यह सरकार ८० प्रति शत किसानों के वोटों के बल पर हुकूमत की कुर्सियों पर बैठी हुई है तो उससे यह अपेक्षा रखना स्वाभाविक है कि वह किसानों का विशेष ख्याल रखे और उनको आराम व सहूलियत पहुंचाये। आज हमारे गेज के किसानों की दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है

और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था बहुत खराब है।

अभी थापर साहब और कृष्णप्पा साहब जो चीन का दौरा करके लौटे हैं उन लोगों ने बतलाया है कि वहां पर किसानों की आर्थिक अवस्था अच्छी है और वह इस कारण से अच्छी है कि जो वह उत्पादन करता है उसका उचित मूल्य उसे मिलता है और उसके खाद्य उत्पादन का उचित मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और उसको उसकी पैदावार के मुनासिब दाम मिलते हैं। यह बात साफ जाहिर है कि जब तक किसानों को उनकी पैदावार के उचित दाम नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक उनको अधिक पैदा करने का उत्साह पैदा नहीं होगा और देश में अन्न का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार वास्तविकता का ध्यान रखे और उसके अनुसार काम करे। इसमें क्या अर्थ है कि एक ओर तो वह किसानों को अधिक अन्न उपजाने के लिये कहती है और दूसरी ओर उनके गल्ले के दाम कम कर देती है और गल्ले के दाम इसलिये कम करती है ताकि जो गल्ला पैदा नहीं करते हैं जो शहरों में रहते हैं, नोकरी पेशा लोग हैं उनकी सहाय्य के वास्ते हमारी सरकार ऐसा इंतजाम करती है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह कांग्रेस सरकार आज इसलिये हुकूमत की कुर्सी पर विद्यमान है क्योंकि ८० प्रति शत किसानों का इसे समर्थन प्राप्त है और उनके भूतों पर कांग्रेस को बहुमत मिला और उसने अपनी सरकारें बनाई हैं और यहां संसद् में ही कांग्रेस के ३६४ आदमी हैं और इसलिये उसकी सरकार यहां पर कायम है और चूंकि वह किसानों के वोटों पर यहां आई है और उनकी सरकार है इसलिये उसको यह देखना चाहिये कि किसानों के साथ न्याय हो और जो गल्ला और अनाज वे लोग पैदा करें उसका मुनासिब दाम उन्हें मिले।

जहां तक किसानों को कर्ज देने का सवाल है चीन में यह हालत है कि कर्ज के लिये दर-

स्वास्त देने वाले को तीन दिन के अन्दर कर्जा मिल जाता है लेकिन हमारे यहां यह हालत है कि किसानों को जमीन में पानी देने के लिये खाद और अच्छे बीज खरीदने के लिये कर्जा चाहिये, वह उसके लिये इधर से उधर दौड़ता फिरता है और उसको कर्जा मिलने में ६, ६ महीने और साल साल भर लग जाता है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि हमारे नन्दा जी जो कि गांधी जी के स्थान गुजरात में रहते हैं, उनको किसानों की दयनीय अवस्था का भली भांति पता होगा, और मुझे विश्वास है कि वे इसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करेंगे किसानों को खेती बाढ़ी करने के काम में शीघ्रता से लोन्स मिलें और कर्ज मिलने में उनको देरी न हो। हमारे थापर साहब और कृष्णप्पा साहब ने बतलाया था कि चीन में किसानों को तीन दिन के अन्दर कर्जा मिल जाता है।

जहां तक किसानों के लिये सीलिंग (उच्चतम सीमा) फिक्स करने का सवाल है, मेरा कहना है कि यह सीलिंग केवल खेतिहरों के लिये ही न हो बल्कि सब वर्गों के लिये हो। रिपोर्ट में यह चीज लिखी गई है कि खेतिहरों पर सीलिंग करने से उनको तकलीफ होगी इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि सीलिंग अकेले उन्हीं के ऊपर न हो बल्कि सब के साथ हो। गांधी जी नाम की एक किताब निकली है जिसमें गांधी जी को गरीबों और दलितों का रक्षक बताया गया है और यह जो सरकार है यह गांधी जी की अनुयायी है और उनके कदमों पर चलने वाली है और दूसरे गांधी जी ने संघर्ष करके अपने बंग से हिन्दुस्तान को स्वराज्य दिलाया, तो इस सरकार का फर्क हो जाता है कि वह गरीबों का विशेष ख्याल रखे और आज जो अमीरी और गरीबी का बड़ा अन्तर मौजूद है इसको कम करने की कोशिश करे। मैं समझता हूं कि देश को आत्मसंयमी और सादगी का जीवन बिताने के लिये और खर्चिलपन को रोकने के लिये पालियामेंट के सदस्यों, विधान मण्डलों के सदस्यों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के मंत्रियों और राज्यों के मंत्रियों को आदर्श उपास्वत

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

करना चाहिये और देशवासियों से जो हम कम कपड़ा पहनने की अपील करते हैं, और उसके लिये प्राइम मिनिस्टर से लेकर साधारण सरकारी चपरासी तक को इस विषय में पहले आदर्श पेश करना चाहिये और उनको १५ गज कपड़े का जो पर कैंप्टा एग्रेज है उसका उन्हें पालन करना चाहिये। अगर हम ऐसा नहीं करते तो हम अपने को सच्चे अर्थों में गांधीवादी साबित नहीं कर सकते। आज जब मैं गांधी जी का नाम लेता हूँ तो बहुत से भाई हँसते हैं लेकिन मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि पांच, छः महीने बाद जब वे जनता के सामने वोट मांगने जायेंगे तब बिना गांधी जी का नाम लिये हुए जनता से उनको वोट नहीं मिलेगा। इसके अलावा मैं आपको चेतावनी दे देना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी का नाम ले कर आप जनता को ज्यादा दिन तक धोखे में नहीं रख सकते, आप उनका नाम ले कर अधिक दिन तक लोगों को बेवकूफ बना कर अपना उल्लू सीधा नहीं कर सकते और यह भी याद रखिये कि विनोबा जी और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू सदा आपके बीच में रहने वाले नहीं हैं और आपके चल कर कांग्रेस को खुद अपने पैरों पर खड़ा रहना होगा और तब जनता देखेगी कि कांग्रेस कहां तक महात्मा गांधी, विनोबा भावे और पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के पदचिन्हों पर चलती है। अगर आप अब भी नहीं चेते तो यह कागज की नाव अधिक दिन तक चलने वाली नहीं है। और शीघ्र ही डूब जायेगी।

इस सेकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान के बारे में मुझे यह कहना है कि देश में हमें एक आर्थिक व्यवस्था कायम करनी है। अब आर्थिक व्यवस्था क्या हो

डा० सुरेशचन्द्र (औरंगाबाद) : वही आर्थिक व्यवस्था तो कायम करने की बात इस सेकिंड फाइव इयर प्लान में है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : यह भी कोई आर्थिक व्यवस्था हुई जिसके कि अन्दर बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति बने रहते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का वक्त बड़ी तेजी से जा रहा है, इसलिये वे किसी बहस में न पड़कर जो कुछ सुझाव देने हों दे दें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे बिहार में जो गंडक प्राजेक्ट (परियोजना) है और जिसके बारे में हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर (योजना मंत्री) साहब अच्छी तरह परिचित हैं और जिसके लिये हम वर्षों से प्रार्थना करते आये हैं अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है और हमें यह भी नहीं मालूम है कि वह कब तक पूरा होगा। यह जो आश्वासन दे दिया गया है कि गंडक प्राजेक्ट पूरा होगा लेकिन यह पता नहीं है कि कब तक पूरा होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे बिहार की जो फड प्राबलम (खाद्य समस्या) है, और जो फूड में डैफिसिट है वह इस गंडक प्राजेक्ट से पूरी हो जायेगी लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि वह प्राजेक्ट कब आयेगा। उससे हमारे चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, सारन और नेपाल की फूड प्राबलम सौल्व हो जायेगी और मेरी प्रार्थना है कि हमारे इस गंडक प्राजेक्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी अमल में लाया जाय।

हम देखते हैं कि बंगाल जहां की आबादी हमारी अपेक्षा बहुत कम है वहां पर कई एक प्राजेक्ट चालू हो गये हैं, उदाहरणार्थ डी० बी० सी० हो गया है और बहुत से उनके प्राजेक्ट्स हो गये हैं जब कि हमारे बिहार में केवल एक कोसी प्राजेक्ट पर काम हो रहा है और कोसी प्राजेक्ट कोई बड़ा प्राजेक्ट नहीं है। उस पर ३०, ४० करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं ताकि पानी को बांधा जा सके और गांव न बहने पाये। वह कोई ऐसा प्राजेक्ट नहीं है जिससे कोई खास उन्नति होवे

वाली हो। यह वास्तव में बड़े दुःख और खेद की बात है कि जहाँ के राष्ट्रपति हों, हमारे श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह जी हों, वहाँ अभी तक यह गंडक प्रोजेक्ट पूरा न हो पाये। इस गंडक प्रोजेक्ट के बगैर हम बिहार वाले जिन्दा नहीं रह सकते और जितनी जल्दी हो इसको किया जाये क्योंकि आज पानी के अभाव में हमारी धान की फसल मर जाती है। मैं विश्वास करता हूँ कि हमारे प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर महोदय इस गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को अविलम्ब लागू करने की कृपा करेंगे। मैं नन्दा जी से कहूँगा कि कुछ भी हो गंडक प्रोजेक्ट को तो कम से कम शुरू ही किया जाय।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि जितने भी आप के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उन के अलावा आप मवेशियों की हालत भी देखिये। आप प्लैनिंग कर रहे हैं, लेकिन देहातों में मवेशियों की हालत क्या है? आप ने सारे के सारे गांवों की जमीन का फूड प्रॉब्लेम की वजह से तोड़ दी। लेकिन मवेशियों के लिये चारा कहाँ से आयेगा, इस के लिये आप क्या इन्तजाम करने वाले हैं? मैं अपने प्लैनिंग मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ, उन से ही क्या सारे मिनिस्ट्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कम से कम एक ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाइये कि साल में, दस पन्द्रह या बीस दिन तक गांधी जी की तरह से गांवों में पैदल यात्रा कीजिये और देखिये कि वहाँ पर जो शोपड़ें हैं वह पहले कितने थे और अब कितने हैं, उन शोपड़ों के साथ पहले कितनी जमीन थी और आज उन की हालत क्या है, उन के पास कितनी जमीन है। आप फ़ैक्ट्स को देखिये। मान लीजिये, मैं ने यहां पर एक सवाल किया, वह सवाल वहाँ के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के पास जायेगा, उस ने उस का जवाब बना दिया और उसी को आप ने यहां पर दोहरा दिया और सप्लिमेंटरी (अनुपूरक) सवालों का जवाब भी उसी तरह से दे दिया। लेकिन वास्तविक

बात क्या है, देश की हालत क्या है, यह आप को पता नहीं चलता है। कितनी बड़ी प्लैनिंग का काम आप ने किया है, सारी दुनिया में इस की चर्चा है, जब भी कोई विदेशी आता है तो वह इस रिपोर्ट को पढ़ता है। मैं आप को क्या सुनाऊँ। मेरे दोस्त पंडित ध्रुवनारायण त्रिपाठी जी थे। जब उन को मालूम हो जाता था कि पंडित प्रजापति मिश्र, जो कि बिहार में चम्पारन जिले के आगैनाइजर थे, आने वाले हैं तो वह छः सात मील के अन्दर सारी सफाई करवा कर दिखला देते थे, और सुन्दर आदर्श काम करते थे वैसे ही आज काम होना चाहिये। अब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी आ गये हैं, मैं उन से भी प्रार्थना करूँगा कि साल में कम से कम पन्द्रह दिन तक वह गांवों में पैदल घूमें गांधी जी की तरह से। तब उनको पता चलेगा कि गांवों की हालत क्या है, क्योंकि आप के सिवा और कोई नहीं है जो देश में घूम सके और देश के साथ हमदर्दी रखे, जो गांवों के दुःख दर्द को जाने।

आपने कहा कि १८ पर सेंट आप का फूड बढ़ गया, देश की आमदनी बढ़ गई। मैं कहता हूँ कि आप हमारे साथ गांव में चलिए, वहाँ के लोगों को देखिये कि वास्तव में उन की आमदनी बढ़ी है या नहीं। हो सकता है कि कुछ आदमियों की गरीबी दूर हो गई हो, लेकिन गांवों में आदमी आज भी वैसे के वैसे ही गरीब हैं जैसे पहले थे। उन की हालत में सुधार कैसे होगा? अभी श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी ने कहा कि स्कूलों की फीस माफ कर दी गई। फीस तो माफ कर दी गई, लेकिन गांवों में आप जा कर देखिये कि हर महीने किसी न किसी तरह के इन्तजाम की फीस ली जाती है, ४ आना, ६ आना, हर महीने लिया जाता है। बहुत से लड़के ऐसे होते हैं जो कि यह फीस भी नहीं दे सकते हैं। तो एक तरफ तो फीस माफ

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

कर दी गई, और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह से फीस ले ली जाती है। आप चल कर देखिये कि जो विद्यार्थी फीस नहीं दे सकते हैं, उन में से कितने निःशुल्क पढ़ते हैं। जब आप प्लैनिंग कर रहे हैं तो आप को इस बात को जानना चाहिये, वास्तविकता को देखना चाहिये। आप जो काम कर रहे हैं उन को जा कर टेस्ट कीजिये। जब आप प्रोग्राम बना कर जायेंगे तो आप के साथ बड़े बड़े अफसर जायेंगे, दूसरे दूसरे बड़े बड़े लोग जायेंगे और बेचारे गांव वाले आप तक पहुंच नहीं पायेंगे। बहुत से लोग अगर पहुंच भी जायेंगे तो अफसरों के डर की वजह से अपने दिल की बात नहीं कहेंगे। इस लिये जब आप गांवों में जायें तो एक दम से पहुंच जाइय, सप्राइज (अचानक) विजिट कीजिये। तब आप को पता चलेगा कि गांवों की क्या परिस्थिति है और वास्तव में गांवों की गरीबी दूर हुई या नहीं।

अब मैं आप को सीलिंग के बारे में कुछ बतलाना चाहता हूं। जो पेनल की रिपोर्ट है, उस में बताया गया है कि १६ फी सदी आदमियों के पास सब से ज्यादा जमीन है। जो ज्यादा जमीन रखने वाले हैं उन की जमीन का बटवारा न हो, मैं उस के खिलाफ हूं। जमीन का बटवारा हो, सीलिंग हो, तो जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं, उन की ग्रामदनी का भी बटवारा हो। लोग कहते हैं कि हम सर्विस की बात कहते हैं। मैं तो कहता हूं कि जो कुछ आप को करना है, वह सब के ऊपर कीजिये। मैं नहीं समझता कि दो, तीन और चार हजार रुपये पाने वाले कोई चार आंखें रखते हैं। जो ज्यादा तन्खाह पाते हैं वह कम तन्खाह पाने वाले से ज्यादा सेवक समझे जायेंगे। सेवक-तो वही है जो कम पैसा लेकर गरीबी से गुजर कर के देश को आगे बढ़ाये, जब लोग गरीबी का बाना ले कर, गरीबी की साधना ले कर देश को आगे बढ़ावेंगे, तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा। अगर

हम गरीबी का बाना नहीं लेंगे, गरीबी हमारा सिद्धान्त नहीं रहेगा तो देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। आज बहुत से आदमी हैं जो कि दिन भर मोटरों पर घूमते रहते हैं। बाहर से तेल आता है, एक्स्चेंज में हमारा पैसा जाता है, नोट तो जायेंगे नहीं, हमारा सामान जाता है। हमें सोचना चाहिये कि हम कम से कम खर्च करें, कम से कम पेट्रोल कंज्यूम (की खपत) करें और हो सके तो पैदल चलें, ताकि देश का पैसा बचे और देश आगे बढ़े। एक आदमी की कोशिश करने से कुछ नहीं होता है, जब सब आदमी ताकत लगाते हैं तभी देश ऊंचा उठ सकता है। इस लिये मैं बहुत अधिक समय न ले कर, यही कहूंगा कि प्राइस सपोर्ट पालिसी होनी चाहिये, किसानों को सहूलियत मिलनी चाहिये, उस की उपज की पूरी कीमत उस को मिलनी चाहिये। अगर देश में सीलिंग हो तो जमीन के साथ साथ दूसरी चीजों की सीलिंग भी होनी चाहिये। जो बड़े बड़े पैसे वाले हैं, पूंजीपति हैं, उन की ग्रामदनी की भी सीलिंग होनी चाहिये। किसान को लोन दिया जाय तो ठीक समय से दिया जाय।

श्री टंडन (जिला इलाहाबाद-पश्चिम):

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सामने आज जो विषय है वह बहुत रोचक है। हमारे देश के भविष्य से उस का गहरा सम्बन्ध है, इस लिये हमारे सहयोगियों ने जो अपने हृदय की भावनायें सामने रखी हैं, वह बहुत गहरी दृष्टि से विचार के योग्य हैं। मैं ने जो बातें यहां सुनी हैं, उन में से बहुतों में मुझे गहरा तथ्य और सत्य दिखाई देता है। जो बातें कही गई हैं, मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता। सम्भव है उन में से एक आश पर एक विशेष दृष्टिकोण से थोड़ा ध्यान दिला दूं। परन्तु कुछ दूसरी बातों के ऊपर मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा।

इस आयोजन में अपने देश की आय बढ़ान पर अवश्य ही विशेष ध्यान दिया

गया है। आयोजकों को यह सन्तोष है कि पहली योजना में उन को इतनी सफलता मिली कि हमारे देश की आय बढ़ गई। देश की आय में १८ प्रतिशत और प्रत्येक मनुष्य की आय में ११ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई। परन्तु जैसा बहुतों ने कहा इस वृद्धि से यह परिणाम तो नहीं निकलता कि एक एक आदमी की आय में वृद्धि हुई है। स्पष्ट है कि गरीबों ज्यों को त्यों रह सकती है और कुछ लोगों की आय बढ़ सकती है। मैं आप के कार्यक्रम में मुख्यतः यह देखता हूँ कि आय की ओर तो ध्यान है, पर देश के देहातों की दरिद्रता दूर हो यह प्रश्न बहुत गौण है, मुख्य नहीं है। सीधे देहातों की दरिद्रता के ऊपर आप का आक्रमण नहीं है। आप को विश्वास है कि जब हम बहुत से औद्योगिक धन्य खड़े कर देंगे, अंग्रेजी शब्द में जिस को आप ने इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन (औद्योगीकरण) कहा है, तब आप से आप गांवों की बस्तियों के लोग खिच कर औद्योगिक धन्यों की ओर आयेंगे। और इस रीति से गांवों में जो पृथ्वी पर बोझ है वह घट जायगा और कुछ हालत अच्छी होगी। आपका अधिक से अधिक ध्यान बस इस ओर है कि आप बढ़ें और इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन हो।

४ म० प०

आपने नाम तो कुछ सुधारों का लिया है परन्तु योजना आयोग द्वारा निर्मित योजन से यह नहीं लगता कि आपका विशेष ध्यान सामाजिक सुधारों के ऊपर है। समाज कुछ ऊंचा हो, समाज में जो गहरी बुराइयां व्याप्त हैं उनको हम पकड़ें और कस कर पकड़ें और उनको दूर करें, इधर मुझे लगता है आपका ध्यान नहीं के बराबर गया है। मुझे बहुत लम्बा भाषण तो नहीं करना है। मैं दो एक उदाहरण आपके सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। जगह जगह हमारे देश में खली रीति से वेश्यावृत्ति चल रही है। इस भवन में उसके सम्बन्ध में पहले भी चर्चा

हो चुकी है। आपने इस सारी योजना में कहीं वेश्यावृत्ति को दूर करने के लिये कुछ नहीं सोचा है। कम से कम मुझे तो कहीं भी दो चार शब्द भी इस सम्बन्ध में देखने को नहीं मिले। मैं ने बहुत उत्सुकता से देखा कि क्या आयोजकों का ध्यान इधर गया है, या नहीं। सोशल वेलफेयर (सामाजिक कल्याण) का जो अध्याय है उसको भी जब मैंने पढ़ा तो भी ऐसा ही लगा कि उधर ध्यान ही नहीं गया है। आपने इस योजना में बहुत सी अच्छी अच्छी बातें लिखी हैं परन्तु मुझे तो यह देखना है कि आप क्या कर पाते हैं। केवल कागदों के ऊपर मानचित्र खींचना, आकर्षक शब्दों में आगे का चित्र बनाना, यह तो अच्छा ही है, परन्तु उस चित्र को व्यवहार में बदलना, यह मुख्य काम हमारे सामने है। केवल कह देने से कोई काम नहीं हो जाता है।

यह वेश्यावृत्ति जो इतनी फैली हुई है उसको समाप्त करने के लिये आपने क्या किया है और क्या योजना बनायी है? जब मैं कांग्रेस का सभापति था तब उस समय अपने भाषण में मैं ने इस बात पर बल दिया था कि यह वेश्यावृत्ति हमारे पुरुषत्व के ऊपर कलंक है। हर एक पुरुष जानता है और देखता है कि नारियां अपने शरीर को कुछ कौड़ियों के लिये बेचती हैं। इससे अधिक हमारे लिये क्या कालिख हो सकती है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि आपका ध्यान जल्दी से जल्दी उधर जायगा और कुछ करोड़ रुपये इस वेश्यावृत्ति को समाप्त करने में आप लगा देंगे। चीन की बात बार बार कई प्रसंगों में हमारे सामने आई है। हमारे कुछ भाई वहां गये और उन्होंने एक आघ पुस्तक भी लिखी है। मेरे सामने यह बात आई है कि चीन में उन्होंने उद्योग कर इस वेश्यावृत्ति को लगभग बिल्कुल उड़ा दिया है। क्या हमारे लिये ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है? यह ऐसा विषय है कि इसमें यदि आप सफलता प्राप्त करें तो बड़ा ठहराव

[श्री टंडन]

लाभ देश को होगा। चारों ओर से हमारा नैतिक स्तर ऊंचा होगा क्योंकि उसका ओर बातों पर भी गहरा असर पड़ेगा।

इसी तरह से मदिरापान का विषय है जिस के बारे में भी इस भवन में बार बार चर्चा हुई है। दृढ़ता के साथ इसको समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। देश भर में जब हम सब जानते हैं कि इससे हानि ही हानि होती है और आज तक किसी ने नहीं कहा कि मदिरापान से किसी प्रकार का लाभ होता है, उससे पैसे की बरबादी और स्वास्थ्य की हानि होती है तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि क्यों न आप कस करके इसको बन्द करें और जो पीने वाले हैं उनकी ओर कोमलता प्रदर्शित न करें।

सामाजिक सुधारों के सम्बन्ध में एक तीसरी बात जो मेरे सामने आती है वह मिश्रमंगों की समस्या है। यह प्रश्न बार बार विचारकों के सामने आया है परन्तु इसको बन्द करने का अभी हमने कोई गहन प्रयत्न नहीं किया है। कहीं कहीं कुछ प्रदेशों में यह प्रश्न उठाया गया है पर करेंपन के साथ हम इसके पीछे नहीं पड़े हैं। इस ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इनसे मिला हुआ प्रश्न समाज सुधार के विषय में भ्रष्टाचार का है। हम सब स्वीकार करते हैं कि यह रोग व्यापारियों में घुसा हुआ है, वकीलों में घुसा हुआ है, इंजीनियरों में घुसा हुआ है, पठित समाज में घुसा हुआ है। चारों ओर जिधर भी हम देखते हैं भ्रष्टाचार देखते हैं। परन्तु ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि आप बहुत कस कर अपनी शक्ति इस ओर लगा नहीं रहे हैं। मैं जानता हूँ इन प्रश्नों को हल करने में समय लगता है और वे पुरुषार्थ की मांग करते हैं। काम तो तभी होगा जब आप कुछ लगन के साथ, धुन के साथ, इनके पीछे पड़ेंगे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अब ग्रामों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विशेष रीति से कहना चाहता हूँ। आप और हम सब जानते हैं कि हमारा देश मुख्य करके ग्रामों में बसता है। ७० प्रतिशत से अधिक जनसंख्या ग्रामों में ही रहती है। परन्तु इस योजना में, मेरा निवेदन है, आपने उनकी ओर कितना ध्यान दिया है, यह विचार की बात है। मेरा कहना है कि आंशिक रूप से ही और बहुत ही कम आपका ध्यान उभर गया है। इस योजना में जितना पुरुषार्थ है, जितना सामर्थ्य है, उसका बहुत अधिक लाभ नगरों को, नगरवासियों को और नगरों में पड़े लिखे लोगों को ही मिलेगा। इसको देखकर आश्चर्य होता है। १८ प्रतिशत की आय की ओ बढ़ती दिखाई गयी है उसका बड़ा हिस्सा तो इन्हीं लोगों में रह गया है। ग्रामों को दरिद्र जनता के पास उसका जो अंश पहुँचता है वह नहीं के बराबर है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम्प्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परियोजनाएँ) चल रहे हैं।

श्री टंडन : पीछे से कम्प्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स की आवाज आई है। उस के बारे में मेरा कहना यह है कि ग्रामवासियों की जेब में उस का पैसा नहीं के बराबर पहुँचता है। ये सब काल्पनिक बातें हैं—कागद के घोड़े दौड़ते हैं। जरा गांवों में जाइये और वहाँ के स्त्री पुरुषों को देखिये।

श्रीमती शिवराजवती नेहरू (जिला लखनऊ—मध्य) : चाय पीनी बन्द होनी चाहिये।

श्री टंडन : हमारी देवी जी चाय की विरोधिनी है—वह चाय पीना बन्द कर देना चाहती हैं। अच्छा हो कि वह आपस में इस बात को चलायें। इस समय मैं सुधार की एक एक बात को कहाँ तक ले सकता हूँ ?

इस समय मेरा निवेदन गांवों के बारे में है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आप ने ४८ अरब रुपये के व्यय करने का रास्ता बनाया है। क्या आपने कभी हिसाब लगाया है कि कितना गांवों पर व्यय किया जा रहा है और कितना नगरों पर? इस योजना से गांव वालों को कितना लाभ होगा। मैं कहता हूं कि बहुत थोड़ा?

श्री० रत्नवीर सिंह (रोहतक) : १७०० करोड़ रुपये।

श्री टंडन : मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहां से यह संख्या निकाली है। मेरे लिये तो यह असम्भव था कि मैं इस में से इसका हिसाब कर सकूं और मेरा अनुमान है कि शायद हमारे मंत्रीगण ने भी नहीं किया है और शायद वे मुझ को कुछ बता नहीं सकेंगे। लेकिन एक अध्याय मेरे सामने है—जो कि उदारहरण के रूप में है। मेरे सामने अध्याय २६ है, जिस का शीर्षक है “हाउसिंग”। इस का अर्थ है गृह-निर्माण। इस में कुल १२० करोड़ रुपया व्यय के लिये रखा गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी इस को सामने रख लें। और देखें। उन को तो एक एक बात याद होगी। इस में दस करोड़ रुपया गांवों में मकान बनाने के लिये रखा गया है, इस पर मुझे थोड़ा सा सन्तोष है। जब मैं पहले एक बार इस विषय में बोला था तब केवल पांच करोड़ ही था। अब दस करोड़ रुपया रख दिया गया है।

योजना तथा सिविल और विद्युत मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : चालीस करोड़।

श्री इया० नं० मिश्र : और मिनिस्ट्रीज में है, कम्यूनिटी प्राजेक्ट्स में है।

श्री टंडन : मेरे सामने १२० करोड़ रुपये का व्यय है और उस में से दस करोड़ गांवों में घर बनाने के लिये है। सन्सीडाइज्ड इंडस्ट्रियल हाउसिंग के लिये ४५ करोड़, लो इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग के लिये ४० करोड़, स्लम-क्लीयरेंस और स्वीपिंग हाउसिंग के

लिये २० करोड़ और मिडिल इनकम ग्रुप हाउसिंग के लिये ३ करोड़ रखे गये हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री टंडन : आप मुझे बता दें कि आप कितने मिनट मुझे देंगे, ताकि मैं उसी हिसाब से अपनी बात कहूं।

उपाध्यक्ष-महोदय : मुझे बहुत दुःख है कि मुझे ऐसा कहना पड़ा है। माननीय सदस्य बो तीन मिनट और लें लें।

श्री टंडन : बहुत अच्छा।

अन्त में प्लान्टेशन हाउसिंग के लिये दो करोड़ रखा गया है। वे प्रायः देहात में होते हैं। मैं अनुमान कर सकता हूं कि यह व्यय देहात का होगा। इस का मतलब है कि दस करोड़ और दो करोड़—बारह करोड़ देहात के लिये है। १२० करोड़ रुपये में से १२ करोड़ रुपये अर्थात् कुल राशि का दस प्रतिशत गांवों के लिये रखा गया है। देखिये कि ७० प्रतिशत लोग गांव में रहते हैं, लेकिन मकान बनाने के व्यय में आप केवल दस प्रतिशत उन को दे रहे हैं। यह मैं उदाहरण दे रहा हूं। लगभग यही हिसाब बहुत कुछ इस योजना भर में है। कई जगह शायद इससे भी कम पड़ेगा। मेरा कथन यह है कि गांवों की ओर आपका अधिक ध्यान होना चाहिये। आप को नये गांवों का निर्माण करना उचित है। वे गांव कैसे हों? मेरे एक भाई ने मुझ से कहा कि गांव का जीवन नारकिय है। ये उन के शब्द थे। जहां जाइये, गन्दगी दिखाई पड़ती है। रहने के योग्य घर बहुत कम हैं। अभी एक भाई ने उस रिपोर्ट का हवाला दिया, जो खाद्य सचिवालय के सचिव ने चीन से लौट कर दी है। उन्होंने बहुत व्यारे के साथ अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है। वह रोचक लगी। उस की बहुत सी बातों में मैं इस समय नहीं जा सकता। उन्होंने कहा है कि चीन में सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि वहां मनुष्य के मलमूत्र

[श्री टंडन]

का प्रयोग बड़ी अच्छी तरह किया जाता है, जिस के कारण वहां पैदावार हमारे यहां से अधिक है। हमारे देश में एकड़ के पीछे जितनी पैदावार होती है, उससे कहीं अधिक पैदावार वहां होती है। मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में पहले भी कई बार कहा है और एक तरकीब भी प्रस्तुत की है कि गांव में हर एक घर के साथ आध आध एकड़ भूमि रखी जाय। एक घर में चार पांच मनुष्यों का एक कुटुम्ब होता है। यह घर एक वाटिका की तरह से हो। उस का नाम मैंने वाटिका गृह योजना रखा है। अगर इस प्रकार भूमि दी जाय, तो मेरा विश्वास है कि पैदावार आज की पैदावार से बहुत बढ़ सकती है। इस बात का यत्न करना चाहिये कि सब मल-मूत्र उसी भूमि में डाला जाय। रिपोर्ट के लेखकों ने इस बात की ओर ध्यान दिलाया है कि हमारे देश में आज जो मल-मूत्र सम्बन्धी समस्या है, उस का हल करना इस लिये जटिल है कि हमारे यहां लोग मलमूत्र छने से बहुत घबराते हैं। चीनी, जापानी और बर्मी लोग उससे घबराते नहीं हैं। हमारे यहां वह सम्भव नहीं है। परन्तु अगर आप यहां पर हर एक घर के साथ आध आध एकड़ भूमि दें और सब मूल-मूत्र वहां पर डाला जाय—गड्ढे के नीचे रखा जाय, वह काम में आये और बरबाद न हो, तो पैदावार बहुत बढ़ सकती है। आज वह बरबाद हो रहा है। उस की रक्षा की जानी चाहिये।

अब मैं शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस योजना में शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान दिया गया है मगर बहुत थोड़ा। हाल में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने कुछ बातों पर बहुत बल दिया है। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी यह कहा कि हम अंग्रेजी के माध्यम द्वारा ही वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक शिक्षण दे सकते हैं। यह बात मुझे बहुत खटकी। मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूं। मैं इसे बिल्कुल गलत समझता हूं—प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि

चीन में २० हजार इंजिनियर तैयार हो रहे हैं, रूस में ८० हजार इंजिनियर तैयार हो रहे हैं, हमारे यहां भी इंजिनियर तैयार होने चाहिये। उनसे नग्नतापूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि ये इंजिनियर बड़ी संख्या में इसलिये तैयार हो रहे हैं कि उनको अंग्रेजी द्वारा शिक्षण दिया जाता है। मुझे खेद है कि इस समय हमारे प्रधान-मंत्री जी भवन से चले गये हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन देशों में इतनी तीव्रता से इंजिनियर इसलिये तैयार हो रहे हैं कि उनको उनकी अपनी भाषा में शिक्षण दिया जाता है। आप भी अपनी भाषा में प्रशिक्षण दीजिये फिर देखिये कि किस तीव्रता से यहां भी इंजीनियर तैयार होते हैं।

यहां पर जो उस रोज शिक्षा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन या तमाशा हुआ था उसमें हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने एक बड़ी अद्भुत बात कही। मैं उसे तमाशा इसलिये कहता हूं कि वहां पर कोई गहरा विचार नहीं किया गया, वहां पर कोई गहरा विचारक नहीं था। गहरा विचार किया था यूनीवर्सिटी कमिशन ने, गहरा विचार किया था सैकिडरी इजूकेशन कमिशन ने। लेकिन उन्होंने जो विचार किया था उसको तो आज हमारा शिक्षा विभाग काम में नहीं ला रहा है। पर कुछ शिक्षा मंत्रियों को बुला कर उन पर दबाव डाल कर यह कहला लिया गया कि अंग्रेजी पढ़ाना आवश्यक है। हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री ने खुद कहा है कि हमारी यूनीवर्सिटीज में शिक्षा का माध्यम अंग्रेजी होना चाहिये। ये उनके शब्द हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उस सम्मेलन में बयान दिया था कि लेकिन उन्होंने जो पत्र दिनकर जी को लिखा है उसमें स्पष्ट है कर दिया है कि उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा था कि अंग्रेजी माध्यम हो। उन्होंने वह सफाई देकर ठीक ही किया। लेकिन हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद साहब ने शिक्षा मंत्री सम्मेलन में कहा है, और यह उस रिपोर्ट में दर्ज है जो उनके विभाग ने

छपवाई है, कि विश्वविद्यालयों में माध्यम अंग्रेजी होना चाहिये। यह क्या है? यह कोई अक्लमन्दी की बात है? क्या उनको मालूम है कि आज महाराष्ट्र में, गुजरात में, और हिन्दी बोलने वाले प्रदेशों में मातृ-भाषा शिक्षा का माध्यम है। हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी है, इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी है, आगरा यूनिवर्सिटी है। इन तीनों को मैं जानता हूं। पूना यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में मैं पढ़ चुका हूं, गुजरात यूनिवर्सिटी के बारे में पढ़ चुका हूं। यहां पर लोगों ने अपनी अपनी भाषा रखी है। और मैं अपने यहां इलाहाबाद और लखनऊ में बराबर देख रहा हूं कि चार पांच वर्ष से विश्वविद्यालयों में माध्यम हिन्दी है। बी० ए०, बी० एस० सी० में हिन्दी माध्यम से तड़ातड़ लड़के निकल रहे हैं। हमारे शिक्षामंत्री ने कहा कि अंग्रेजी को यक़बार ही बदल देना तो अनुचित होगा। उनके भाषण की रिपोर्ट में शब्द "सडन" आया है। मुझे यह देख कर आश्चर्य हुआ। मालूम होता है कि उन्हें मालूम नहीं कि क्या हो रहा है। यूनिवर्सिटियों में चार पांच वर्षों से हिन्दी चल रही है और वह आज "सडन" शब्द का प्रयोग करते हैं। यह सडन कैसे होगा। हमें नया माध्यम आज नहीं करना है, बहुत यूनिवर्सिटियों में तो आज माध्यम हिन्दी है ही। क्या आप हिन्दी हटा कर फिर अंग्रेजी माध्यम बनाना चाहते हैं। यह हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी आ गये। मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं। मैं उनकी ही बात कह रहा था। मैं आपकी आज्ञा से फिर उन शब्दों को दुहरा देना चाहता हूं ताकि वे सुन लें। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने शिक्षा मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में एक बयान दिया था लेकिन उसके बारे में उन्होंने जो पत्र दिनकर जी को लिखा है उसमें साफ कर दिया है कि उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि माध्यम अंग्रेजी हो। मैं इसको स्वीकार करता हूं। लेकिन उस सम्मेलन में हमारे शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने

यह कहा है कि माध्यम अंग्रेजी होना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूं कि यहां अंग्रेजी को माध्यम बनाना बहुत अनुचित होगा। चार पांच वर्षों से माध्यम हिन्दी हो चुका है। इलाहाबाद यूनिवर्सिटी में, लखनऊ यूनिवर्सिटी में, आगरा यूनिवर्सिटी में बी० ए० तक के लिये हिन्दी माध्यम है। हां पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट कक्षाओं के लिये अवश्य अभी हिन्दी माध्यम निश्चित नहीं हुआ है। परन्तु ग्रेजुएट होने के लिये हिन्दी माध्यम निश्चित है। तो क्या यह जो बात चल चुकी है इसको आप पकट देंगे। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारी अपनी भाषा के माध्यम द्वारा ही हमारा शिक्षण हो यह आवश्यक सिद्धान्त है।

अब मैं अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं अपने मंत्री जी से उही निवेदन करता चाहता हूं कि आज जो ग्राम और नगरों का सम्बन्ध है उसकी ओर उनका ध्यान विशेष रूप से जाना चाहिये। उनको ग्रामों की दशा सुधारने का मुख्य रूप से नज़र रखना चाहिये। मैं इसको मुख्य बात मानता हूं। ग्रामों की दशा बहुत ही बुरी है। आप नये नये कुछ ग्राम बसाइये। हर जिले में एक, एक, दो दो, चार चार नमूने के गांव हों। आज आप देश में एक गांव भी नहीं बसा सकते कि जिसको आपने नमूने के तौर पर बसाया हो। आप हर जिले में दो दो, चार चार गांव नमूने के बसाइये। इसमें बहुत रुपये का व्यय नहीं है। इस प्रकार आप देश में एक नई शक्ति पैदा करेंगे, एक नई रूढ़ फूकेंगे। आप देहातों के लिये केवल कागजी घोड़े न दौड़ाइये। यहां चीन का अक्सर उल्लेख हरण दिया जाता है। मैंने चीन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है। चीन में कार्यकर्ताओं का देहात वालों से गहरा सम्पर्क है। यहां सम्पर्क नहीं है। हम यहां बैठ कर जो रिपोर्ट आती है उससे देहात की उन्नति का अनुमान लगाते हैं। ऐसा न करके हमको देहातों की जनता से गहरा सम्पर्क स्थापित करना चाहिये। जो अच्छे आदमी हमको मिलें उनका हम उपयोग करें ताकि वे ग्रामीणों की दशा सुधारें,

[श्री टंडन]

और हम उनके साथ मिलकर स्वयं भी काम करें। मेरा यही निवेदन है।

श्री राधे साहू व्यास (उज्जैन) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना पर पिछले दिनों से काफी विवाद चल रहा है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना का एक खास उद्देश्य था और वह यह कि हमने जनता के सामने जो एक चित्र रखा था कि आजादी के बाद हम उसको किस प्रकार सुखी बनायेंगे, उसको पूरा किया जाये। इसी उद्देश्य से वह योजना चलायी गयी थी। यह सही है कि देश के जो महत्वपूर्ण मसले और आवश्यकताएँ थीं उनकी ओर सब से पहले ध्यान दिया गया, जैसे सब से पहले अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान दिया गया, और कुछ दूसरे काम भी हुये। उनमें हमको काफी सफलता भी मिली और जनता में उत्साह भी बढ़ा इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। जो काम हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के समय प्रारम्भ किया था उसको और आगे बढ़ाने के लिये यह दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनायी गयी है।

यह बहुत ही आकर्षक योजना है। इसके लिये खर्च भी काफी रखा गया है, अर्थात् ४८०० करोड़ रुपया। लेकिन हम जो रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं उसका प्रबन्ध किस तरह से हों यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न योजना आयोग के सामने रहा है। इतने रुपये की व्यवस्था करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। इसमें से २५ प्रतिशत रकम तो हमको अपने देश के अन्दर से ही कर्ज के द्वारा प्राप्त करनी है। २५ प्रतिशत की कमी पूरी करनी है डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग (नोट आप कर वित्त की व्यवस्था करना) से। २५ प्रतिशत सहायता हमको बाहर से मिल जायेगी। फिर भी एक बहुत बड़ी कमी रह जाती है। तो इस तरह से हम एक बहुत बड़ी रकम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। लेकिन हमको देखना यह होगा कि हम जो

इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं उसका उतना नतीजा निकलता है या नहीं। यदि हम इस पर विचार करें और जांच पड़ताल करें तो हमें यह पता लगेगा कि बहुत सा रुपया तो निरर्थक रूप से ही खर्च हो जाया करता है जिसका कोई परिणाम नहीं निकलता। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में आपको बतलाऊँ कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स (सामुदायिक परियोजनाएँ) और एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक्स (राष्ट्रीय विस्तार सेवा खंड) की योजना पर रुपया खर्च होता है। मैं अभी एक एन० ई० एस० ब्लाक में गया था। मैं ने देखा कि वहाँ पर एक अफसर चार महोने से है लेकिन उसके पास कोई काम नहीं था। वह बेटेरीनरी असिस्टेंट था। मैं ने पूछा कि इससे काम क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है तो कहा गया कि इसके लिये जो सामान चाहिए वह अभी नहीं मिला है। इस तरह की कई मिसालें आपको मिलेंगी कि रुपया खर्च हो रहा है लेकिन जिस उद्देश्य से वह रुपया खर्च हो रहा है वह उद्देश्य सिद्ध नहीं होता। अगर इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोका जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रुपया हमें प्राप्त करना है उसकी आवश्यकता ही न पड़े।

दूसरे यह देखना चाहिये कि जो रुपया हम खर्च करते हैं उसका पूरा परिणाम निकलना चाहिये। अभी पिछले दो सालों में प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तिम सालों में यह देखा गया कि जितना हमें खर्च करना चाहिये था उतना हम खर्च नहीं कर पाये हैं। बहुत सा रुपया यह दिखाने के लिये कि अब हम खर्च कर रहे हैं कई कामों के लिये बेएह्तियात तौर पर खर्च किया गया। कई कामों में इस तरीके से खर्च हुआ है कि यदि उसको जांच की जाय तो हम इस परिणाम पर पहुँचेंगे कि उस रुपये के खर्चने में फिजूलखर्ची बहुत ज्यादा हुई है, इसलिये उसकी रोकथाम करना भी बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यक है।

एक तरफ तो हम यह मांग पाते हैं कि देश में खर्च में कमी होनी चाहिये लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जब हम देखते हैं कि हमारे हाथ में शासन होते हुये भी हमारे द्वारा जो कम खर्च होना चाहिये, वह कम खर्च नहीं होता है तो बड़ा दुःख होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम देखते हैं कि राज्यों में हमारे मंत्रियों द्वारा मोटर खर्च के अलावा और मकान खर्च के अलावा बिजली खर्च तीन तीन सौ और चार चार सौ रुपया माहवार होता है तो हम सोचते हैं कि हम आम जनता के सामने क्या उदारहण पेश करेंगे और ऐसी अवस्था में हम उनके सहयोग की क्या आशा रख सकते हैं।

हमारे देश में बहुत से काम हो रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव योजना आयोग को यह है कि वह बहुत ही मंजे हुये, अध्ययनशील और सुलझी हुई तबियत के कुछ लोगों को राज्यों में अपनी तरफ से नियुक्त करे जिनका कि काम यह हो कि वे राज्यों के हिस्सों में दौरा करते रहें और यह देखते रहें कि जो खर्च हो रहा है वह ठीक तौर पर हो रहा है कि नहीं और कहीं पर अधिक खर्च या फिजूल-खर्ची तो नहीं की जा रही है और जो रुपया खर्च हो रहा है उसका नतीजा ठीक निकल रहा है या नहीं और रुपया बिना उद्देश्य के तो नहीं खर्च हो रहा है और यदि इस तरीके से काम किया गया तो मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि खर्च में कमी होगी और अधिक से अधिक रुपया इन कामों के लिये मिल सकेगा और बचत भी हो सकेगी।

आज कई जगहों पर हमारी आमदनी के सोत हैं। उनमें से बहुत कुछ व्यवस्थापक लोग अपनी जेबों में रख लेते हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं आपको बताऊँ कि हमारी आमदनी का सब से बड़ा जरिया रेलवे है लेकिन आप रेलवे में सफर करें तो आप देखेंगे कि हमारे टी० टी० लोग हैं वे कभी कभी क्या अक्सर बिना टिकट सफर करने वालों से जो पैसा वसूलते हैं उस को अपनी जेब में

डाल लेते हैं और आपको टिकट बना कर नहीं देते हैं और बसे ही निकाल देते हैं या अक्सर टिकट देते हैं भी हैं तो थोड़ी दूर का देते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सारे के सारे टी० टी० इस तरह की बेइमानी करते हैं, हो सकता है कि कुछ उनमें ईमानदारी से अपना काम करते हों लेकिन अक्सर वे इस तरह की हरकत करते हैं।

इसी तरह डी० टी० एस० की बचेज में भी मैं अपने जाती अनुभव पर बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जब टिकट लेकर दरवाजे के करीब ही बैठ जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि कई दफे यात्री जब बस से उतरते हैं तो कंडक्टर उनसे किराये के पैसे लेकर अपनी जेब में डाल लेते हैं और उनको टिकट नहीं देते हैं। अब अगर आप इसका हिसाब लगाइये तो आपको मालूम होगा कि देश भर में कितनी स्टेट बस सर्विसेज हैं और इस तरह की बेइमानी से कितनी रकम जो कि स्टेट्स को मिलनी चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाती है। इसी तरह रेलवे से मिलने वाली आय का इस तौर पर आप हिसाब लगायें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि एक वर्ष में सरकार को इस मैलप्रीक्टिस (कदाचार) से करोड़ों रुपये का घाटा होता है और उसका रोकथाम करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है। जब हम इसकी चर्चा करते हैं तो हम रे. कहा जाता है कि अरे भाई क्या हुआ अगर इन छोटे आदमियों ने कुछ राष्ट्र की आय ले ली और लोग उन को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं और कहते हैं कि आपका ध्यान उन लोगों की तरफ नहीं है जो आपको हजारों और लाखों रुपये का नुकसान पहुंचाते हैं और आप इन छोटे तबके के आदमियों को ही पकड़ते हो। अब यह जो करप्शन और भ्रष्टाचार हमारे देश में बढ़ा है और उसको लेकर यहां पर काफी वादविवाद हुआ और उसके लिये हमने कानून भी बनाये और उनमें आवश्यक संशोधन भी किये लेकिन देखना तो यह है कि क्या उन सब के द्वाबजूद भी उसमें कोई कमी हुई या उसमें कोई रूकावट पड़ी और जब हम यह देखते हैं तो हम उलटी

[श्री राधे लाल व्यास]

बात पाते हैं और देखते हैं कि करप्शन और बढ़ा है ।

मिसाल के तौर पर मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि मैं एक देहात में गया जहाँ कि मेरे एक मित्र रहते थे । मैंने उनसे पूछा कि अच्छा भाई आज तो यह शासन किसानों के लिए क्या क्या काम कर रहा है , पहले राजाओं के राज्य में आप लोगों को कभी कोई पूछता भी नहीं था । उन्होंने कहा कि वाकई हम इसको मानते हैं कि शासक खूब खर्च कर रहे हैं और कांग्रेस के राज्य में काफी किसानों को सहाय्यते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने बड़े दुःख के साथ यह कहा कि जब हमें कर्ज वगैरह मिलता है तो उसमें से कुछ हिस्सा हमें रिश्वत के रूप में देना पड़ता है जब जाकर कहीं हमें वह मिल पाता है । वे किसान मेरे एक रिश्तेदार ही थे और मैंने उनसे इस पर यह कहा कि यह तो ऐसी बातें हैं जो बाजार में चलती रहती हैं और क्या आप यह कह सकते हैं कि आपने खुद इस तरह की रिश्वत दी है तो उन्होंने कहा कि , जनाब मेरे संग ही यह वाया पेश आक्या है और मुझे भी इस तरह की रिश्वत देनी पड़ी है और जब हम यह बात सुनते हैं तो बड़ा दुःख होता है कि हम टैक्स लगाकर किसी तरह से रुपया जुटाते हैं और जनको उपयोगी कामों पर खर्च करना चाहते हैं लेकिन जितना लाभ जनता को मिलना चाहिये वह नहीं मिल पाता है और उस हालत में जनता से हम सहयोग की कैसे अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं ।

इसलिए इस योजना को कामयाबी से चलाने के लिए पैसे को फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने की है और यह देखने की है कि एकोनोमी हो और जितना खर्च किया जा रहा है वह ठीक तौर पर किया जा रहा है और उसका पूरा नतीजा निकले ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस योजना को सफल बनाने की बहुत कुछ जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (प्रशासन) की जो

चलाने वाला शासकीय वर्ग है उस पर है । आज हम देखते हैं कि उसकी कार्यक्षमता में एफिशियेंसी में बहुत कमी है । पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी और एस्टिमेट्स कमेटीज की बैठकों के दौरान जब सेक्रेटरीज से बातें होती हैं तो वे इस बात को कबूल करते हैं कि पहले से मुकाबले में आज ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की एफिशियेंसी में बहुत ज्यादा कमी आ गई है और इसका योजना की सफलता पर काफी प्रभाव पड़ता है । इसलिए ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को ज्यादा एफिशियेंट और ज्यादा ईमानदार बनाने की ओर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है और वगैरह इसके हमें इसमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है ।

एक चीज और भी बहुत जरूरी है और वह है शिक्षा को देश में उत्तम और उचित व्यवस्था करना । आज शिक्षा पर काफी पैसा खर्च हो रहा है और हमने देखा कि मध्य-भारत में कई हाईस्कूल दूसरे और कालिजेज खोले गये हैं लेकिन इस वर्ष मैट्रिक का नतीजा देखा जाये तो मालूम हो जायेगा कि मैट्रिक का नतीजा इस वर्ष केवल ३६ प्रतिशत ही रहा है । जहाँ कि हजारों पर लाखों लड़के उस इम्तिहान में बैठे और नतीजा सिर्फ ३६ परसेंट निकला । सिर्फ शिक्षा पर भारी रकम की व्यवस्था कर देने भर से ही काम चलने वाला नहीं है बल्कि यह देखना है कि शिक्षा ठीक ढंग से चल भी रही है या नहीं । आज हम देखते हैं कि विद्यार्थियों में काफी अनुशासकहीनता की भावना बढ़ती जा रही है और अर्धे दिन हमें विद्यार्थियों में बढ़ती हुई इनडिस्प्लिन देखने को मिल रही है । पहले जब कभी कोई इंस्पेक्टर स्कूल में आता था अथवा कोई मिनिस्टर आता था तो विद्यार्थियों में एक प्रशन्नता होती थी, आज विद्यार्थियों में प्रेम और सद्भावना जो शासन के प्रति होनी चाहिये उसके स्थान पर विरोध भाव बढ़ता जा रहा है और इसकी ओर सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

आज चारों ओर से यह आवाज सुनने को मिलती है कि शिक्षा पद्धति में तबदीली लानी चाहिए लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी शिक्षा पद्धति में महात्मा गांधी ने शिक्षा ली और वह इतने आदर्श और विद्वान पुरुष बने कि नारा संसार उनकी पूजा करता है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने भी उसी वर्तमान शिक्षा पद्धति में शिक्षा पाई है और आज वे दुनिया का मार्कदर्शन कर रहे हैं और देश का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं और उनके अतिरिक्त बहुत से ऐसे बड़े बड़े महापुरुष हो गये हैं जिन्होंने इस अंग्रेजी शिक्षा पद्धति में नालीम शामिल की। सवाल अंग्रेजी पद्धति को बदलने या स्कूलों की शक्ति को बदलने का नहीं है और केवल कोर्स को किताबों और पाठ्यक्रम को बदल देने से ही आदमी शिक्षित नहीं हो सकता है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक शिक्षा एक व्यक्ति का दिमागी विकास करने के साथ साथ उसका चारित्रिक विकास नहीं करती तब तक शिक्षा का वास्तविक उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक विद्यार्थियों के लिए अधिक से अधिक संस्था में बोर्डिंग हाउसेज में रहने की व्यवस्था नहीं होगी और उनके पूरे समय पर नियंत्रण नहीं होगा कि वे किस समय पर उठें, किस समय पर पढ़ें, तब तक हम अपने उद्देश्य में सफल नहीं हो सकते हैं। हमें उनको समय पर काम करना सिखाना चाहिए और उनमें अच्छे और विचारशील साहित्य को पढ़ने के लिए रुचि पैदा करें और जब तक हम ऐसा करने में सफल नहीं होंगे तब तक देश किसी भी दिशा में तरक्की नहीं कर सकेगा।

आज हमारे सामने इतना बड़ा देश है, हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ा काम है, इसलिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि सब से पहले हम अपनी शिक्षा की ओर ध्यान दें। केवल शिक्षा की चर्चा करने से या प्रस्ताव पास करने से ही या यहां से हिदायतें जारी करने से यह काम पूरा नहीं हो सकता है, बल्कि कोई ऐसी

पद्धति निकाली जानी चाहिये जिस से चरित्र का निर्माण हो, और जो कम खर्चीली हो। आज हम समाजवादी समाज की व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं कि शिक्षा बहुत खर्चीली है। यदि हम इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में अपने लड़के को भेजना चाहें तो १०० से १५० रुपये तक महीने में उसके लिये खर्च करना पड़ता है, मेडिकल कालेज में भेजें तो भी १५० रुपये तक खर्च करना पड़ता है, एंग्रिकल्चर कालेज में भी १२५ रुपये तक खर्च करना पड़ता है। आज जो देश की जनता में ७० श्री सदी किसान और मजदूर हैं वह गरीब अपने बच्चों को इस प्रकार की शिक्षा क्या दे सकते हैं? क्या उन के सिर ऊंचे उठ सकते हैं? आज इस की तरफ आप लोगों का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। इस लिये जरूरत यह है कि यदि हम देश को शिक्षित करना चाहते हैं तो जो योग्य विद्यार्थी हैं, उन को हम चुन लें, उन को स्कालरशिप्स (छात्रवृत्तियां) दें, उन को राज्य के खर्चों से पढ़ायें और उन को नौकरी दें। चाहें तो हम उन को कर्ज के रूप में सहायता दें और नौकरी के समय उनसे वापस ले लें। जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तभी देश का सुधार हो सकता है, जो नीचे गिरे हुए हैं, वे ऊंचे उठ सकते हैं। हम आज बड़ी बड़ी नौकरियों के सम्बन्ध में देखते हैं कि जो बड़े आदमी हैं, पूंजी वाले हैं, जो खर्च कर सकते हैं, उन्हीं के लड़के उन में जा सकते हैं, आज स्कालरशिप्स जरूर दिये जाते हैं लेकिन जो इने गिने पैसे वाले लोग होते हैं, वही उन का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि अधिक से अधिक ध्यान शिक्षा की ओर देने की जरूरत है, जिससे कि हमारी अपनी योजनायें भी सफल हो सकें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ हम उन से उठा सकें।

श्री ब० ये० रेड्डी (करीमनगर): जितना थोड़ा सा वक्त मुझे मिला है, उस में मैं इस प्लेन पर अपने खयालजन्य आदिष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस प्लेन में जिस बात पर खास तौर से

[श्री ब० ये० रेड्डी]

जोर दिया गया है वह इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन के बारे में है, उस को काफी ग्रहणियत (महत्व) दी गई है। चूंकि कंट्री (देश) का इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन होना बहुत जरूरी है, इस लिये इस पर सही तौर पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है। इसमें भी हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज (भारी उद्योग) को ज्यादा ग्रहणियत दी गई है, यह भी बहुत जरूरी है। जब तक हम हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमारे देश में आर्थिक उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी और हम किसी भी मैदान में तरक्की हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये इस में हेवी इंडस्ट्री पर जितनी ग्रहणियता दी जाये उतनी ही कम है।

मेरा यह ख्याल है कि हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को इस में जितनी ग्रहणियत दी गई है और जितना भी एलाटमेंट उस को दिया गया है वह कम है और इस को और ज्यादा एलाटमेंट किया जाना चाहिये। इस में जिस कमी को खास तौर से पूरा करना चाहिये वह यह है कि इस में मशीन बिल्डिंग इंडस्ट्रीज को बहुत जगह नहीं दी गई है, और जितनी जगह दी गई है बहुत कम है, मुल्क की जरूरियात को पूरा करने के लिये वह काफी नहीं है। जैसा हमारे फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि इसको रिव्यू (पुनर्विलोकन) करने का स्कोप (गुंजाइश) अभी है, तो जब सोचने का वक्त आयेगा तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि इस बात को वह जरूर सोचेंगे और ज्यादा एलाटमेंट देंगे।

बाज मित्रों ने यहां पर ऐतराज उठाया कि इस में हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज पर ज्यादा जोर दिया गया है, यह सही नहीं है। इस में इस चीज को ओवर एम्फैसाइज किया गया है, यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उन के इस खयाल से इत्तफाक नहीं करता। वह गलती पर है क्योंकि जब तक हम मुल्क में हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवेलप (विकास नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम किसी तरह की तरक्की नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अब कंज्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज (उपभोग वस्तु उद्योग) को देखिये हमको जरूरी है (कृषि संबंधी) तरक्की भी करनी है, और माडर्न लाइन्स पर करनी है। आप किसी भी फील्ड (क्षेत्र) को ले लीजिये, जब तक आप हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की नहीं देंगे तब तक किसी भी फील्ड में तरक्की हासिल नहीं कर सकेंगे।

कई मित्रों ने कहा कि कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में ज्यादा सोचना चाहिये और ज्यादा जगह देनी चाहिये, जब तक कंज्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज को ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं दी जायेगी, तब तक मुल्क की जरूरियात पूरी नहीं हो सकेंगी, यह उन का खयाल है। लेकिन मेरा यह खयाल है कि अगर आप कंज्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की देना चाहते हैं, तो उस का दारोमदार भी हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज पर ही है। जब हम हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज को तरक्की देंगे तभी कंज्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्रीज अपनी जरूरियात को पूरी करने के काबिल बनेंगी और मुल्क फायदा उठा सकेगा। इसी तरह अगर हमें ऐग्रिकल्चर की तरक्की देनी है तो भी हमें हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ तवज्जह देनी पड़ेगी।

जब हम अपने मुल्क में योजना के बारे में सोचते हैं तो दो बातें हमारे सामने आती हैं। उन को सोच कर उन पर अमल करना होगा। एक इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन और दूसरा ऐग्रेरियन रिफार्म (भूमि सम्बन्धी सुधार)। जब तक हम ऐग्रेरियन रिफार्म्स नहीं करेंगे उस वक्त तक इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन का काम होना मुश्किल है। इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन करने के लिये ऐग्रेरियन रिफार्म्स करना जरूरी है। मान लीजिये कि हम इंडस्ट्रियाइजेशन करते हैं, पैदावार भी ज्यादा होती है, तो भी उस का कंज्यूम (उपभोग) करने वाला भी तो होना चाहिये। हम उन को कंज्यूम उसी वक्त कर सकेंगे जब ग्राम जनता, लैंडलैस लेबरर्स (भूमिहीन श्रमिक) छोटे छोटे पेजेन्ट्स (किसान), थोड़ी जमीन रखने

बाले हैं, उन की हालत बेहतर हो। जब तक उन की हालत बेहतर नहीं होगी, जब तक उन की हालत खरीदने के लायक नहीं होती, उस वक्त तक कंज्यूमर्स गुड्स का कंज्यूम करना मुश्किल हो जायेगा, इसलिये जरई इस्लाहात का अमल (जराती तरक्की) करना भी बहुत जरूरी है। जरई इस्लाहात (कृषि अम्बन्धी औजार) (जराई हालात) के ऊपर हम को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये, जब तक उस पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे, हमारा मुल्क आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

बाज लोगों का खयाल यह है कि अगर लैंड रिफार्म्स अमल में लाये जायेंगे तो आज जो भी हमारा सिस्टम है उस को धक्का पहुंचेगा और जो पैदावार हो रही है, वह नहीं हो सकेगी और आगे चल कर नुकसान होगा, इसलिये इस को अमल में नहीं लाना चाहिये। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि उन का कहना था कि जमीन की इसलाह का जो मसला है वह शहर और गांवों में रहने वालों के बीच झगड़े का मसला है। लेकिन यह खयाल गलत है। यह मसला है देहात के लोगों का। यह देहात के उन लोगों का मसला है जो जिरात करते हैं, जिरात के ऊपर जिन की जिन्दगी का दारोमदार है, जिन में छोटी जमीनों के रखने वाले भी हैं और बड़े बड़े जमींदार भी हैं,—जिनके पास हजारों और सैकड़ों एकड़ की जमीन है, साथ ही यह उन लोगों का भी मसला है जो बिल्कुल जमीन नहीं रखते हैं, यानी जो लैंडलेस ऐग्रिकल्चरल लेबरर्स हैं। तकरीबन मुल्क की ७० फी-सदी आबादी की जिन्दगी का दारोमदार जमीन पर है, इसलिये यह उन का मसला है। जो लोग लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं और जो छोटी छोटी जमीन रखते हैं, उन की जिन्दगी बड़ी तकलीफ से गुजरती है, इसलिये इस मसले को उन के नुक्तये नजर से देखना चाहिये। यह एक सोशल जस्टिस (सामाजिक न्याय) का मसला है; इस लिये उन के बारे में आप को ज़रूर सोचना चाहिये।

एक साहब ने कहा कि जमीन का तकलीफ कर दिया जाये और सीलिंग ३० एकड़ तक रखी जाये। तो एक ३० एकड़ जमीन रखने वाली फैमिली की आमदनी कितनी होगी? उन में जितने मेम्बर्स होंगे अगर उन में तकसीम कर दिया जाये, तो औसत आमदनी ५० रुपये की हो जायेगी। जो नाकाफी होगी, लेकिन वह उन लोगों की तरफ जो खेती मजदूर हैं क्यों नहीं देखते जिन को आमदनी पांच रुपये भी नहीं है। यदि इन लोगों के साथ उनका मुकाबला किया जाये तो आपको पता लग जाएगा कि कितनी बेईसाफी इन के साथ हो रही है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं तथा जो दूसरे किसान हैं उनकी भलाई कैसे हो सकती है, इस पर हम विचार करें और उनकी स्थिति ऊंचा उठाने का प्रयत्न करें। इस सबाल को हमें सिर्फ इसी दृष्टि से नहीं देखना है कि हम उनके साथ इंसाफ करना चाहते हैं बल्कि इस दृष्टि से भी देखना है कि हम उनका उत्साह इस प्लान के प्रति बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जब हम उनकी जो तकलीफात हैं उनको देखते हैं तो ऐंग्रियन रिफार्म्स का जो मसला है वह हमारे सामने आ जाता है। आज ज़रूरत इस बात की है कि जो लैंडलेस लेबरर्स हैं उनको कुछ न कुछ जमीन मिले और साथ ही साथ जिन के पास बहुत थोड़ी जमीन है, एक एकड़ है, या डेढ़ एकड़ है, उनको थोड़ी सी जमीन और मिले जिससे कि उनका गुजर कुछ अच्छी तरह से हो सके। अगर हमने इस दिशा में अपने कदम बढ़ाये, तो हम एक अच्छा काम करेंगे। इससे न सिर्फ हम उन के साथ इंसाफ ही करेंगे बल्कि उनकी इकोनोमिक (आर्थिक) हालत भी हम सुधार सकेंगे और उन की परचेजिंग पावर (खरीदने की शक्ति) भी कुछ बढ़ जायेगी। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि वे लोग भी मुल्क को आगे ले जाने में आपकी मदद करेंगे और हमारा जो प्लान है वह सक्सेसफुल होगा, वह सफल होगा। इस प्लान की कामयाबी लोगों की कोओपेरेशन (सहयोग) पर निर्भर

[श्री ब० ये० रेड्डी]

करती है और जब तक लोग आपके साथ कोप्रोप्रेट नहीं करेंगे आपका प्लान सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप उनको सेटिसफाई (संतुष्ट) करने की कोशिश करें तो वे लोग हर तरह से इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि आपका प्लान सफल हो और देश को ऊंचा उठाने में वे आपकी मदद करें। इस वास्ते एग्रेरियन रिफार्म्स को लाना बहुत जरूरी है। इससे न सिर्फ हम छोटे किसानों के प्रति इंसाफ करेंगे, बल्कि प्लान को सफल बनाने का एक रास्ता भी हम को मिल जायेगा।

प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि जो पैनल बिठाया गया था, जो प्लानिंग कमिटी बैठी थी और उसकी तरफ से जो जो सिफारिश की गई थी, उन सब को इस प्लान में रख दिया गया है और उनको मंजूर कर लिया गया है। उनका यह कहना था कि जो चीजें इसमें रखी गई हैं और जो सिफारिशें उस कमिटी ने की हैं, उनमें कोई सबस्टेंशल वेरियेशन (सारवान् परिवर्तन) नहीं है। इस बात को जो उन्होंने कहा है, मैं सही नहीं मानता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि उनकी यह बात वाक्यात पर मबनी नहीं है, बल्कि उनसे कुछ हटकर है। मैंने सिफारिशों का, और जो बात इस प्लान में रखी गई है, मुकाबला करके देखा है और उनको अपने पास नोट भी करके रखा है, लेकिन चूंकि समय नहीं है, इस वास्ते मैं उनको पढ़ पर आपको बता नहीं सकता हूं। यह जो फर्क है यह मामूली फर्क नहीं है, बहुत बड़ा फर्क है। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं उनको मान लिया जाना चाहिए और इस फर्क को दूर कर दिया जाना चाहिये। जो भी रिकोमेंडेशंस (सिफारिश) पैनल की तरफ से की गई हैं, उनको मान कर अमल में लाने की हमें कोशिश करनी चाहिये। मैं समझता हूं कि मुल्क की हालत को बेहतर बनाने के लिये तथा मुल्क को आगे

ले जाने के लिए वे सिफारिशें भी काफी नहीं हैं लेकिन फिर भी जो उसकी तजवीजें हैं उनको अगर मान कर अमल में लाया जाये तो कुछ न कुछ फायदा अवश्य हो सकता है और उन लोगों का उत्साह इस प्लान के प्रति बढ़ा सकते हैं।

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Plan is the biggest endeavour on which this Government has ever launched and I congratulate them on it, but I warn them that they have to be aware of what our neighbours are doing. I would like to compare our progress with the progress of China. It has often been said that we began our efforts towards progress together and our conditions were almost the same. We were liberated on 15th August, 1947, and China was liberated on 1st October, 1949, that is about two years after we became independent. Our First Plan began on 1st April, 1951, theirs began on 1st January, 1953, just two years after our Plan started. I would like to tell you, Sir, the progress which they have made as compared to our progress.

In the First Plan we spent about Rs. 2,000 crores, whereas China will spend in their First Plan Rs. 15,300 crores, that is about seven times what we have spent on our Plan. Even in our Second Plan we will spend Rs. 4,800 crores in the public sector and Rs. 2,400 in the private sector, that is we will spend Rs. 7,200 crores in all. So we will spend only about Rs. 9,200 crores during the two Plan periods whereas China in their First Five Year Plan alone will spend Rs. 15,300 crores, which is more than one and a half times the amount we will spend in ten years on both our plans. Therefore, their progress during the first five years of their Plan is 7½ times our progress in our first five years.

Now I will give figures to show what we have achieved and what they have achieved. Out of the total outlay

in the Second Plan we are spending 56 per cent. on industries, power and transport. In the First Plan itself, China spends 77 per cent. on industries, power and transport. Out of the sum allotted for industrial expansion in China, 88 per cent. is for heavy industries. As regards engineers, we will be sending out 4,500 engineer graduates in 1961, whereas today we turn out 3,600 engineer graduates every year; that is to say in five years we will be sending out 20,000 engineer graduates whereas China will turn out 94,300 graduates in its First Five Year Plan, which means about five times the number we produce.

Now I come to steel production. Our production of steel in 1951 was 1.1 million tons and the production of steel in China in 1952 was 1.53 million tons. In 1956 our production is 1.3 million tons whereas China will achieve next year a target of 4.12 million tons; that means about three times our production. In 1961 we will produce 4.3 million tons when China will produce 10 million tons; that is to say, even now it is three times our production and in 1961 it will become more than double of what we will produce. In 1951 we produced 32.3 million tons of coal and China produced 63.5 million tons of coal in 1952. In 1956 we will produce 38 million tons and China will produce 130 million tons in 1957, that means about three times our production. Even in 1961 we will produce only 60 million tons, just half of what China will produce next year.

Coming to electric power, we had 2.3 million k.wts in 1951 and China had 3 million k.wts in 1952. In 1956 we will have 3.4 million k.wts and China will have 4 million k.wts; that is more than what we will have. In 1961 we will have 6.9 million k.wts but I have not got the figures for China's next Plan.

Now I come to the main thing with which they finance the Plan and that is food. That is the main source of financing the Plan in China. Our food production in 1956 is 65 million tons whereas next year China will have a

food production of 192 million tons, i.e. three times our production. That means they finance the Plan mainly by surplus agricultural production and secondly by profits of State industrial enterprises. That is why their Plan is seven times our's in the first five years.

This, Sir, is the difference in progress. Still, I welcome this great venture on which we are embarking. We must realise that we are now embarking upon our Second Plan which is only one-half of China's First Plan. Therefore, those friends of ours who have argued that it is a very ambitious Plan, and that we are going very fast, are living in a different world. They are not correct. My friend Shri N. C. Chatterjee was arguing that heavy industries are a drain upon the country, we should not spend on them and we should spend on light industries and consumer goods. I say, heavy industries are the real base on which a country can progress. I am very glad this Plan gives importance to heavy industries.

5 P.M.

One thing which I find missing in the Plan is the lack of sufficient provision for education. I suggest that 100 million children—practically all of them—between the ages of 6 and 17 should be at school by 1961. But unfortunately, only 40 million will be at school in 1961, and that works out to be only 40 per cent. This is a very big drawback. I think that if we had tried to fulfil the directive of our Constitution and provided for the education of all our school going age children in school by 1961, it would have been really farsighted. We will have to spend a great deal more than what is sought to be provided now for putting all the children of the school-going age in school. For this purpose, we will have to spend about Rs. 300 crores more, in which case, we can put all of the school-going children between 6 and 17 years of age in school. But, if 60 million children are not able to go to school even after the next five years, there will be a great handicap on this score in the future and pro-

[Shri S. L. Saxena]

gress in the 3rd and 4th Five Year Plans will not be rapid. Therefore, I suggest that first priority should be given to the subject of education in the matter of sending all the school-going children between 6 and 17 years of age to school. This aspect of the plan has not been given full attention by the planners.

There is another thing to which I should like to refer. We have got about 5.5 million unemployed who are matriculates and their number will remain the same even after five years. If we decide to impart elementary education to all the children of school going age during the Plan period, these educated unemployed people could be given jobs. Thus, we can solve two problems simultaneously, namely, we can give employment to all the unemployed matriculates and also put every child between 6 and 17 years of age in school during the plan period.

Another complaint of mine is about the flood protection programme. Recently, I read an article of Shri Kanwar Sain, Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission. He said that if we fulfil the flood protection programme in relation to all the areas that need such a protection, a sum of Rs. 100 crores will be the additional annual national income. So, we can raise our present national income by Rs. 100 crores through flood protection works.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are so many voices audible here that it is difficult to follow the hon. Member who is speaking.

An hon. Member: The hon. Member's voice cannot be heard on this side.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot help it. But I can ask the hon. Members to keep silent.

Shri S. L. Saxena: In the pamphlet dealing with floods in India, published in September, 1955, the Government have said that they have provided an expenditure of Rs. 117 crores on flood protection programmes. I am sorry to

say that in the final Plan they have now provided only Rs. 60 crores. That means, they have cut it down to nearly half the amount. In my own State, the floods devastate nearly half of the State's cultivated area. Every year, there is a loss of about Rs. 100 crores. I have been pleading for the proper control of our rivers, especially, Ghagra, Gandak and Rapti. One of the hon. Members who has spoken just now has also referred to the need of protecting floods on the Rapti, and the Gandak. The Gandak floods also affect Bihar. In this Plan, we have not got any big River Valley scheme like the Damodar Valley Scheme or the Bhakra Nangal Scheme. I think that the Ghagra, Gandak and the Rapti multipurpose River Valley schemes must be treated as big, national schemes. They are most important rivers and multipurpose flood protection schemes in respect of these rivers will save about 50 million people of North Bihar and East U.P. from the scourge of recurring floods and consequent misery. The whole flood-affected area can be transformed into a garden valley, and electricity and irrigation may be provided there, through these multipurpose flood protection schemes. If we do that, there will not be the recurring floods every year. Thus, the Plan should be amended in two important respects. Firstly, education for all children between 6 and 17 years of age, totalling about 100 million, should be provided for in the Plan, and secondly, multipurpose river-valley projects for the control of rivers Gandak, the Ghagra and the Rapti should be taken up, so that, as I said, 50 million people in North Bihar and Eastern U.P. may be benefited and be spared from the scourge and ravages of recurring floods. Out of the total allotment for the States' Plan which is about Rs. 2,240 crores, my State has been given only Rs. 253 crores. I cannot understand this. Taking the population as the basis, a per capita expenditure of Rs. 60 should be allotted to each State, and, my State should get Rs. 378 crores. Instead of that, it has now been allotted only Rs. 253

crores, i.e., about Rs. 125 crores less. I think it is unfair. My State is the biggest State, perhaps, in the whole of India and it also has the poorest areas that one can see in this country. So, my State should not be treated like this. I therefore, plead that the present allotment should be enhanced.

I do not want to compare other States with my own State. Yet, I may mention that Bombay which has now got just half the population of my State, has got Rs. 263 crores which is more than our allotment. I do not grudge it, but I think it is not fair to treat U.P. like this. This is one of the aspects which the Plan has neglected. I hope there will be a fair allotment soon, and I also hope that efforts will be made to include the river-valley projects, which I have mentioned earlier, in the present Plan.

In the end, I must say that I am thankful to the planners who have drafted this Plan in a very careful manner and who have tried to give priority to heavy industries. Without heavy industries, we cannot proceed and we cannot lay a sound basis for the social progress of this country. I shall not take more time of the House. I trust that these few suggestions of mine will be taken into consideration by the Government.

5.06 P.M.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri Bhagavachari (Penukonda): I do not wish to repeat what I had to say during the meetings of the Committees on the second Five Year Plan. Those Committees which you were pleased to constitute were very useful, and most Members who wanted to say something have said it there, and what they have said have been summarised and circulated. There is no purpose in repeating them now.

I only wanted to say one thing, and that is why I have risen to speak. Only two or three days ago, the Prime Minister was pleased to state, in answer to a question on the floor of the House during the question hour, that the Community Projects and such

experiments are to be concentrated and instituted mostly in places where there are natural facilities for improvement so that results may be achieved and these results might possibly enthuse other parts of the country. I only wish that this is not the final word and I hope that these projects will be concentrated in other places also. One-third of our country consists of areas where natural conveniences and advantages for irrigation and other facilities are not available. Therefore, the welfare of the whole of India depends upon the welfare and hope that might be brought first to the scarcity areas also. The Community Projects should also be concentrated in such unfortunate areas so that those areas also may have some hopes of improvement.

In the beginning, when the first Five Year Plan was launched, there might have been some excuse for concentrating the Community Projects in suitable special areas so that some results may be achieved, and thus, the people in the neighbouring areas may be enthused. But this can hardly be the guide for all time, for, if this is going to be the guide for the future, there will be a lot of disappointment in the whole country, and the full purpose of the Plan will not be achieved.

I only want to take this opportunity for stressing the point that where natural conveniences are little, the human effort to give conveniences must be more. So, unless we concentrate our efforts on such places also in the first instance, the purpose of our projects will not be served. We will not be satisfied with some results being achieved in some places where natural facilities are already available. The whole country must be happy, and to this end, the projects, especially the Community Projects, should be started in places where Nature has not provided any facility for comfort. In such places, human efforts must be concentrated and such places must be developed. I only wanted to stress this point. I have

[Shri Raghavachari]

already touched on the other points during the course of the meetings of the Committees on the second Plan.

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चार पांच दिन से इस मजमून पर बहस हो रही है.....

Some Hon. Members: English.

Shri Boovaraghasamy (Perambalur): It is a very important speech; all of us should hear it.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : इस मामले में आप मुझ पर छोड़ दीजिये। जिस भाषा में जब मैं चाहूंगा बोलूंगा। शायद अंग्रेजी में भी कुछ कह दूं।

Mr. Speaker: He will speak in English also.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : कुछ दिनों से इस मामले पर बहस हो रही है। पिछले सेशन में भी हुई थी। मुझे अफसोस है मैं ज्यादातर यहां नहीं रह सका उन भाषणों को सुनने के लिए जो कि यहां हुए। लेकिन जो उनकी रिपोर्ट तैयार हुई थी उसको बाद में पढ़ने की कुछ कोशिश की। काफी मवाद पढ़ने के लिए तैयार हो गया था। थोड़ा सा मैं यहां लाया लेकिन वह भी काफी है। इतना ज्यादा मैं ने पढ़ा। इससे कभी कभी तो दिमाग पर रोशनी आती थी और कभी कभी अंधेरा छा जाता था। अंधेरा इस बात से आता था कि कभी कभी जो बड़े सवाल हमारे सामने हैं वे छोटी छोटी बातों में छिप जाते हैं। इस मामले में बहुत जरूरी बात यह है कि हम याद रखें कि पहली बात क्या है, अब्जल बात क्या है, और दूसरी और तीसरी और चौथी बातें क्या हैं। अगर हम पहली और दूसरी और तीसरी और चौथी बातों को मिला कर कहा करें तो पहली बात का पहलापन निकल जाता है। वह भी चौथी बात

हो जाती है। फिर आपकी सारी शक्ति और ताकत, और देश की, हर बात में फैले, तो असली बातें रह जाती हैं, असली सिक्के रह जाते हैं, गलत सिक्के चलने लगते हैं। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि कुछ हम अपने सामने रखें कि यह नक्शा क्या है, इस योजना का क्या ध्येय है, हमारे सामने चित्र क्या है, क्या तस्वीर है जिधर हम जा रहे हैं। महज हमसे कहा जाता है कि देश में गरीबी है, देश में पढ़ाई का इन्तिजाम ठीक नहीं है, देश की रेलें ठीक नहीं चलतीं, और जैसा हमारे मित्र टंडन जी ने कहा कि सामाजिक खराबियां हैं। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि सामाजिक खराबियां हैं, और उनको हमें अच्छा करना है। लेकिन अगर हम हर बात को एक साथ करने की कोशिश करें, और शक्ति हमारी कम है, तो कोई बात पूरी नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए सवाल पैदा हो जाता है उस शक्ति को बढ़ाने का, और उस बड़ी हुई शक्ति से बड़े बड़े काम करने का। हां और काम भी होंगे। मेरा यह मतलब नहीं है कि हम और कामों को मुलतवी कर देंगे। सब साथ चलना है। लेकिन पहला ध्यान और पहली तवज्जह देश की शक्ति बढ़ाने की और देना है। देश की शक्ति क्या चीज है। बहुत सारी बातें हैं। कुछ बातों का आप अन्दाजा कर सकते हैं, तराजू पर तोल सकते हैं, कुछ नहीं। एक मोटी बात है। हमें देखना है कि हमारे देश में धन कितना पैदा होता है, दीलत कितनी पैदा होती है। मेरा मतलब सोने चांदी से नहीं है, बल्कि मेरा मतलब यह है कि हमारे देश में कितना सामान पैदा होता है जो कि असली धन है, चाहे वह खेत में पैदा हो, चाहे कारखाने में पैदा हो या कहीं और पैदा हो, क्योंकि अगर हमारा मुल्क गरीब है तो हमारी गरीबी काम करने के रास्ते में आती है। जब तक हम गरीब हैं तब तक हम कोई बड़ा काम नहीं कर सकते।

मेरे एक मित्र, श्री विभूति मिश्र, ने एक बड़ा सिद्धान्त पकड़ा कि गरीबी हमारा सिद्धान्त होना चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि

अगर गरीबी हमारा सिद्धान्त नहीं है तो हम नहीं बढ़ सकते। तो मैं तो बहुत अदब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा सिद्धान्त है गरीबी से दुश्मनी करना, गरीबी से लड़ाई करना और गरीबी को उखाड़ कर फेंक देना। और यह सिद्धान्त हर एक का होना चाहिए। आखिर मामला क्या है? हम इस देश में क्या कर रहे हैं। हम इस देश में गरीबी से जंग लड़ रहे हैं, गरीबों से नहीं, आप दोनों को मिलावें नहीं। हमारी जंग है गरीबी से, गरीब से नहीं। जब तक आप गरीबी से लड़कर उसे खत्म नहीं कर देंगे तब तक आप आगे बढ़ नहीं सकते, क्योंकि वह तो एक ऐसी बीमारी है जो कि आप के हाथ पांव को जकड़ देती है और जो हमारे दिल में काम करने की शक्ति होती है वह वहीं रह जाती है, निकल नहीं पाती। तो फिर सवाल यह हो जाता है कि कैसे हम इस गरीबी से लड़ें और अपनी शक्ति बढ़ावें। ताकि हम वह वह बातें कर सकें जो कि हम करना चाहते हैं। और यह जो सारा नक्शा और प्लान वगैरह आप देखते हैं वह इसीलिए है कि किस तरह से देश की शक्ति बढ़े, देश की पैदावार बढ़े, दौलत बढ़े, और उस दौलत से फिर हम क्या करें।

हमारे सामने दो बातें हैं। एक तो यह कि किस तरह से हम लोगों को आराम पहुंचावें और किस तरह से और शक्ति बढ़ावें और काम करने की बात करें। इन दोनों बातों में कभी कभी एक ज़रासा विरोध सा हो जाता है। वह यह कि हम अपनी शक्ति आपको आराम पहुंचाने में लगावें, या उस को देश की शक्ति और बढ़ाने में लगावें ताकि हम कल ज्यादा काम कर सकें। इसको तराजू में बराबर रखना होता है, दोनों बातें चाहिए। अगर हम अपनी शक्ति को आपके आराम पहुंचाने में ही लगा दें तो हम गरीब के गरीब ही रहते हैं, हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे। अगर हम अपनी सारी शक्ति दूसरी तरफ लगा देते हैं तो जनता को बरदाश्त करना मुश्किल हो जाता है, और यह खयाल

होता है कि हम वैसे के वैसे ही रह रहे हैं। तो हमको यह देखना है कि हम किस तरह से आगे बढ़ें। फर्ज कीजिये कि हम एक जंग लड़ रहे ह, एक लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। कोई जनरल, कोई बड़ा अफसर अपनी फौज को तितर बितर करके चारों तरफ नहीं भेज देगा कि जाओ जहां जी चाहे लड़ो। वह अपनी फौज को जमा करता है और खास खास मौकों पर हमला करता है और इस तरह से दुश्मन को कमजोर करता है। उस हमले में एक स्ट्रेटजी (नीति) होती है, एक तरकीब होती है, महज उत्साह और जोश नहीं होता। इसके अलावा हर फौज में एक नियम और डिसिप्लिन (अनुशासन) वगैरह होता है। तो यह जो सारा प्लान का नक्शा है यह इसलिए है कि गरीबी से लड़ने में हमारी स्ट्रेटजी क्या हो।

कोई साहब कहेंगे कि यहां प्लानिंग बहुत होता है, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। अमरीका में प्लानिंग नहीं होता वगैरह। तो खैर, मैं उनसे कहूंगा कि कोई भी आप बड़ा काम करना चाहें, चाहे वह अमरीका में हो, चाहे और कहीं हो, अगर उसको बगैर नक्शा बनाये, बगैर सोच विचार किये आप करेंगे तो यह कोई अक्ल की बात नहीं है। अगर आपके पास बहुत दौलत है तो आप उसको चारों तरफ फेंक सकते हैं, लेकिन अगर आपके पास कम है, तो आपको सोच विचार कर के ही खर्च करना होगा, फिजूल बातों में खर्च नहीं करना होगा। हमारी हालत यही है। हम अमरीका नहीं हैं कि हम दौलत को फेंकें और फिर भी हमारी गाड़ी चलती जाये। हमारा मुल्क गरीब है। हमारे देश में जो धन चारों तरफ फैला हुआ है वह ज्यादा नहीं है। ज्यादा होता तो गरीबी न होती। इसलिए उसे संभाल कर खर्च करना है जिससे हमारी कल की काम करने की शक्ति बढ़े। इसके लिए प्लानिंग करना होगा, योजनायें बनानी होंगी। प्लानिंग के मानी यह नहीं है कि हम आसाम में एक रिफाइनरी बनायें, या मध्य प्रदेश में एक यूनीवर्सिटी बनायें, या कहीं और कोई कारखाना बनायें

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

ग और कुछ करें। यह प्लान के मानी नहीं हैं। यह तो फुटकर बातें हैं जो की जायें और अगर वह उस प्लान में आती हों। अगर ये बातें उस नक्शे में आवें तो उनको करना चाहिए।

अब आप जरा दो तीन मोटी मोटी बातें याद रखें। कुछ तरीके हैं देश में अधिक धन पैदा करने के। कहा जा सकता है कि एक जमाने से, हजारों बरस से दुनिया का रहन सहन का एक तरीका रहा है, बदलता रहा है, लेकिन कमोबेश एक रहा है, बहुत फर्क नहीं हुआ। दुनिया में सामान, चीजें, पैदा करने के तरीके एक से ही रहे हैं, कुछ फर्क हुआ है लेकिन अधिक नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इधर दो बार्ड सौ बरस हुए कि दुनिया में एक नई चीज आयी, एक नई ताकत आयी। आखिर क्या ताकत आई, वह आसमान से नहीं टपकी। इंसान ने उसको पहचाना और प्रकृति की ताकतों को उसने पकड़ा, जैसे कोयले और लोहे को उसने जोड़ कर भाप बनाई और भाप से कारखाने चलाये। वह कोई अजीबोगरीब बात नहीं थी, इंसान के दिमाग ने उसको निकाला और उसके जरिए से एक क्रान्ति, एक इनकलाब दुनिया में शुरू हुआ और उस इनकलाब में यह जो आजकल दीलतमंद मुल्क योरप के और अमरीका के दिखाई देते हैं वह दीलतमंद हुए। कहां से वे दीलतमंद हुए? एक दूसरे की जेब टटोल कर दीलतमंद नहीं हुए माना कि उन देशों ने आकर हमारी जेब टटोली और १००, १५० वर्ष हुए यहां से बहुत सा रुपया ले गये। लेकिन वह भी एक असल में छोटा सा हिस्सा था। असली बात यह थी कि उन्होंने कुछ नेचर की, प्रकृति की शक्तियों को पकड़ करके उनसे फायदा उठाना सीखा और उस नई शक्ति से उन्होंने अपने हाथ की ताकत बढ़ाई और यहां तक बढ़ाई कि एक हाथ हजार हाथ के बराबर काम करने लगा। उन्होंने नई नई मशीनें और न

र औजार निकाले जिससे उनका

फौजी ताकत बढ़ गयी और उत्पादन क्षक्ति भी काफी बढ़ गयी और इससे उन्होंने काफी दीलत पैदा की।

दूसरा सवाल दीलत के फैलाने का होता है और वह एक अलग सवाल है। यह वाक्या है कि जब उन्होंने बहुत दीलत पैदा की तो उस वक्त फैलाने की फिक्र नहीं थी और ऊंच नीच काफी हुई और अनता को बहुत परेशानी हुई लेकिन फिर भी देश में दीलत पैदा हुई और हलके हलके फैली। उसको पूंजीवाद, कैपिटलिज्म कहते हैं, यह उस जमाने में हुई और पूंजीवाद ने दुनिया को बहुत फायदा पहुंचाया उस जमाने में लेकिन इसके माने यह नहीं है कि वह आजकल के जमाने के लिए मौजूब चीज है। हमें महज नारों में बह नहीं जाना चाहिए और यह चीजें दिमाग से ताल्लुक रखती हैं और नारेबाजी से काम चलने वाला नहीं है और मुल्क का जितना तेज दिमाग होगा, उतनी दूर तक मुल्क आगे जायगा। इस तरह से एक नई शक्ति और नई ताकतें दुनिया में आईं, जिन मुल्कों ने उनसे फायदा उठाया वे आगे बढ़े, उनकी फौजी ताकत बढ़ी, उनकी सामाजिक ताकत बढ़ी और उनके पास दीलत आई। आखिर यह दीलत उनके पास कहां से आई? यह दीलत उनके मेहनत और परिश्रम करने से आई और उन्होंने उसको इस्तेमाल किया और जो फौजी शक्ति उनके पास थी उसके जरिए उन्होंने और मुल्कों पर हमले किये और वहां से भी दीलत बटोर कर लाये। इस तरीके से यह मुल्क बढ़े। २००, २५० वर्ष के पहले कोई फ्रँक नहीं था चीन और हिन्दुस्तान में और यूरोप के और मुल्कों में बल्कि फ्रँक यह था कि किसी कदर चीन और हिन्दुस्तान ज्यादा आगे थे और ज्यादा दीलतमंद थे क्योंकि यहां पर अच्छे काम करने वाले आदमी थे। मैं इस बात को जरा साफ करके आपके सामने आना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं चाहता हूं कि जो यह सारी बहस उस चीज को लेकर चलती है वह किसी कदर साफ हो जाय। मैं चाहता हूं

किचन्द एक दुनियादी बातें हमारे सामने साफ़ हो जायें, और दुनियादी बातें यह हैं कि इस मुल्क में या किसी भी मुल्क में, आप कभी वहां की गरीबी दूर नहीं कर सकते, और उसको दौलतमंद नहीं बना सकते, जब तक कि मुल्क की पैदावार बहुत ज्यादा न बढ़े। कहीं बाहर से तो रुपया आयेगा नहीं और न कहीं और से पैदा करना है। रुपया तो हमें अपने सामान से, खेती से और कारखानों से पैदा करना है। उसके करने का क्या तरीका है। मैं कहता हूं कि इसके सिवाय दुनिया में कोई और दूसरा तरीका नहीं है कि बड़ी छोटी जितनी मशीनें हैं उनको मिला कर, और जो नई तरीके हैं और नई प्रकृति की शक्तियां हैं, उनसे साभ उठावें। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि इसके अलावा और कोई उपाय नहीं है। इसके माने यह नहीं है कि आप हर एक आदमी को उसमें लगा दें। देश में जो करोड़ों आदमी हैं, वे तरह तरह के काम करें। हमारा काम खाली दौलत पैदा करना तो नहीं है। हमारा काम तो इंसान पैदा करना है, और इंसानों को आराम पहुंचावें, यही असली चीज है। दौलत तो एक महज जरिया है। इस बात को करने के लिए। इसलिए हमें यह बात साफ़ तौर से समझनी है कि जब तक हम इन प्राकृतिक शक्तियों का पूरा लाभ नहीं उठाते जिनका कि अंग्रेजों और अमरीकनों ने उठाया है तब तक हम पिछड़े हुए रहेंगे भले ही हम कितनी ही अपनी ऊंची सम्यता और आदर्श संस्कृति की चर्चा क्यों न करें, और हम गरीब बने रहेंगे।

अब यह कोई समझे कि हम गांवों की गरीबी शहरों से पैसा लेकर वहां पर बांट देने से दूर कर देंगे तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह मुगलते में है। आप हिसाब लगा कर देख लें कि शहरों में से कितना रुपया आप निकाल सकते हैं और उसको गांवों में बांट सकते हैं, और उससे क्या बनेगा। अलबत्ता, यह बात जरूर है कि जहां देश में आमतौर पर गरीबी हो वहां कुछ लोग बहुत अधिक दौलतमंद हों तो यह जरूर नागवार गुजरता है और अगर वे एक

बेजा तरीके से अपनी दौलत की शान दूसरे लोगों को दिखायें तो मैं कहूंगा कि वह बदतमीजी है और शराफ़त के खिलाफ़ बात है। लेकिन इससे आप अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति को अच्छा नहीं कर सकते कि हड़बड़ा करके देश भर की धन दौलत इकट्ठा कर लें। देश की अगर धन दौलत आपको बढ़ानी है तो उसके लिए आपको देश में उद्योग धंधे बढ़ाने चाहियें और उनमें आपकी खेती वगैरह भी शामिल है। खेती सब से बड़ी चीज है। खेती के अलावा आपको अपने उद्योग धंधों को बढ़ाना है और बड़े और छोटे कारखाने चलाने हैं।

अब इन सब बातों को करने के लिए सवाल यह उठता है कि उनके लिए कौन से नये तरीके अपनाये जायें जिनसे कि हम आगे बढ़ सकें। अब हमारे सामने सवाल यह है कि हम कहां तक रूस और अमरीका में जो नये तरीके राज़ हैं उनको काम में लायें, क्योंकि एक चीज हमें सदा याद रखनी है कि हर देश की अपनी मजदूरियां और विशेष परिस्थितियां होती हैं, और हर देश को आखिर में अपना रास्ता ढूंढना पड़ता है, और जरा भी वह देश दूसरे देश की नकल करे तो न वह उधर का रहता है और न इधर का रहता है। लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं लगा लेना चाहिए कि हमें दूसरे देशों से कुछ नहीं लेना है। हमें दूसरे देशों से बहुत कुछ सीखना है और फिर अपना रास्ता निकालना है।

इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि अगर हम अपने देश में एक स्टील प्लांट लगाना चाहते हैं तो हमें दूसरे देशों से सीखना है। उसके लिए हमारे पास पुरानी किताबों में कोई तरीका नहीं लिखा है। जाहिर है कि स्टील प्लांट लगाने के वास्ते हमें आजकल की इंजीनियरिंग की किताबों में देखना है, और समझना है, और स्टील प्लांट वगैरह आजकल के इंजीनियर्स ही बना सकते हैं, और जाहिर है कि उसको सीखने के वास्ते हम अमरीका जायेंगे और रूस जायेंगे, और तब उसको अपने देश में लगायेंगे, और वह काम हमारे यहां होगा। सब देशों से हमें सीखना होगा

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

और समझना होगा कि किस प्रकार की मशीनें यहां अपने देश में लगाने से अधिक से अधिक लाभ होगा, इस ढंग से हमें चलना होगा। लेकिन बुनियादी बात यह है कि हमें इस मशीन की टेकनिक को अपनाना है और उसको अपनाये बगैर कोई चारा नहीं है। और यह मशीन टेकनिक यूरोप में दो सौ वर्ष हुए एक क्रान्ति लाई लेकिन वह भी जमाना गुजर रहा है और अब यह नया जमाना आया है। पहले भाप का जमाना आया, फिर बिजली का जमाना आया, अब ऐटैमिक एनर्जी (अणु शक्ति) का नया जमाना आया है जो कि एक महाशक्ति है और कहीं ज्यादा शक्तिवान है और जिससे एक इंसान ५० आदमियों का काम कर सकता है और धन दौलत पैदा कर सकता है। अब इस ऐटैमिक इनर्जी (अणु शक्ति) के युग में हम रह रहे हैं और उस नक्शे को देख रहे हैं कि कैसे जल्दी से जल्दी हमारे देश की तरक्की हो, और हमारे बीच से गरीबी दूर हो, और हर एक आदमी को काम करने का और तरक्की करने का मौका मिले। मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश के सामने और और देशों के सामने सवाल खाली तरक्की और उन्नति करने का नहीं है बल्कि एक क्रोम की जिन्दगी और मौत का सवाल है। यह खाली कुछ एक तरफ बढ़ाने और दूसरी तरफ कुछ घटाने का नहीं है बल्कि इस पर हमारे देश की आजादी का सवाल निर्भर है। आज के जमाने में शक्ति बड़े बड़े जत्थों में जाकर नहीं होती है और न ही शक्ति दिखलाने के जो हाल में नये नये तरीके निकले हैं उनसे ही जाहिर होती है जैसे कि हमने खासतौर पर पंजाब में देखा कि वहां नारेबाजी के अलावा पत्थरबाजी भी खूब हुई। पत्थर फेंकने से कोई शक्ति नहीं मालूम होती है बल्कि यह तो जिहालत की निशानी है और जंगलीपन की निशानी है। अगर पत्थर फेंकने से काम चलता होता तो हम अंग्रेजों को पत्थर फेंक कर रोक लेते लेकिन हमने देखा कि अंग्रेजों को हम नहीं रोक सके और वे यहां पर हुकूमत करने आ गये।

इसलिए मूलक की आजादी को रखने के लिए जरूरी हो गया है कि हम दुनिया में जो नई नई टेकनिक्स और ताकतें निकली हैं उनको पहचानें और उन पर हावी हों। आज दुनिया काफी आगे बढ़ चुकी है और खाली बहादुरी और हिम्मत से अब काम नहीं चलता क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि एक आदमी आज सैकड़ों आदमियों को बड़ी आसानी से मार सकता है। जहां तक हमारे देश में बहादुरी और हिम्मत का सवाल है मेरा कहना यह है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख पढ़ लीजिये, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी हिस्से का, उत्तर का, दक्षिण का, पूर्व का, या पश्चिम का इतिहास पढ़ लीजिये, राजस्थान का इतिहास पढ़ लीजिये, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि कैसे कैसे हिम्मत और बहादुरी के नमूने हमारे पूर्वजों ने पेश किये हैं लेकिन हमने देखा कि जब एक नई क्रोम यहां पर आई जो कि नये औजारों और हथियारों से लैस थी और जिसने टेकनीक में ज्यादा तरक्की की हुई थी, उसका जब मुकाबला हुआ तो हमारी बहादुरी और हिम्मत उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकी, और वह हम पर हावी हो गये, और उनकी हुकूमत इस देश में कायम हो गई, और चूंकि हम पिछड़े हुए थे और हमारी टेकनिक्स भी पिछड़ी हुई थी इसलिए हम गिरे। इसलिए आज जरूरी हो गया है कि जो दुनिया के इल्म हैं, जो दुनिया की प्रकृति की ताकतें हैं, और जिनसे लोग फायदा उठाते हैं, उनको हम भी पकड़ें और उनसे फायदा उठावें। उन को पकड़ें, उन से लाभ उठावें, दूसरों से लड़ने के लिये नहीं, अपनी तरक्की को महफूज रखने के लिये। यह बुनियादी सवाल है, और सब सवाल छोटे हैं। अब उस को कैसे हल करें, क्या बेहतरीन तरीका होगा करने का? आप यह याद रखें कि हमारा काम, जाहिर है, कोई अमीरों को ज्यादा अमीर बनाना नहीं है, बल्कि हमारा काम, जैसा कि अक्सर मेम्बरों ने कहा है, जो सब से ज्यादा गरीब हैं, उन को उठाना है और उन की गरीबी से उन को छुटकारा

दिलाना है, जो इस समय दुर्भाग्य से गिरे हुए हैं, उन को उठाना है। यह कैसे करें? विभूति मिश्र जी समझते हैं कि मैं देश की हालत को जानता नहीं, मैं पंद्रह रोज देश का दौरा करूँ और उन की हालत को देखूँ। मैं ने काफी दौरे किये हैं और काफी देखा है। शायद उन से ज्यादा जानता हूँ सारे देश की हालत को। अपने गांव के मुतालिक हो सकता है कि वह मुझ से ज्यादा जानते हों। तो सवाल यह है कि किस तरह से इस चीज को दूर किया जाय। घूम फिर कर हम इसी बात पर आते हैं कि इस इलाज के लिये बुनियादी तरीका यही है कि मुल्क में अधिक दीलत पैदा हो, इस के भलावा और कोई तरीका नहीं है। आप यहां एक कानून बना दीजिये कि गरीबी दूर हो जाय, तो, जाहिर है, कि उस का असर कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। घूम फिर कर हम इसी बात पर आ जाते हैं कि पैदा करने के तरीके ज्यादा होने चाहियें, चाहे जमीन से हो, कारखानों से हो या किसी तरह से भी हो। इस दीलत को पैदा करने के तरीके से काम पैदा हो ताकि बेरोजगार लोगों को काम मिले। इसी तरह से यह पहिया चलता है। उसूल तो बिल्कुल साफ हैं, लेकिन इन उसूलों पर प्रमल कैसे हो, यह एक पेचीदा बात है, पेचीदा इस लिये है कि आप यहां ईंट, पत्थर और लोहे से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, आप ३७ करोड़ इन्सानों से काम कर रहे हैं, ऐसे ३७ करोड़ इन्सानों से जो कि खुदमुस्तार हैं, जैसा बाबू मुल्कों में हुआ, आप उन से जबर्दस्ती काम नहीं ले सकते और रास्ते पर नहीं चला सकते। वह खुदमुस्तार हैं, उन की रजामन्द करना है, उन को खुश करना है, मनाना है। इस तरह से हमें चलना है। तो काम काफी पेचीदा हो जाता है।

आचार्य कृपालानी ने अपनी स्पीच में बहुत सही कहा, बहुत सही तो कैसे कहें, कुछ सही कहा और कुछ गलत कहा....

Acharya Kripalani: I hope some people say only right.

475 LSD.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: कि मैं देश में कोई खास उत्साह नहीं देखता। उत्साह तो देश में हम देखते हैं, उन्होंने कहा, जरूर देखते हैं। कौन कौन बातें देखते हैं? क्या क्या बातें उन्होंने कही थीं?

Acharya Kripalani: Cow slaughter.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: हां, चर्चा आई कि लोगों का काऊ स्लाटर की तरफ बढ़ा उत्साह है, उस को हमें रोकना चाहिये। इतना उत्साह है, ऐसे कदम उठावेंगे, ऐसे कानून बनावेंगे, जिस से बचाय उन को रखा होने के और तबाहो आये, इतना उत्साह हो जाता है कि प्रक्ल बन्द हो जाती है।

दूसरे एक किताब की चर्चा हुई। एक किताब निकली जिस में कुछ नामनासिब और गलत बातें छपी थीं, माना। खैर, उस किताब को चेक (देखा जाय) किया जाय, उस को नापसन्द किया जाय, लेकिन उस के सिलसिले में पहली बात क्या होती है? वह किताब, मैं नहीं जानता कि इस पार्लियामेंट के कितने मेम्बरों ने देखी होगी, शायद किसी ने भी नहीं देखी होगी।

श्री कामत (होशंगाबाद) : अमेरिकन एडिशन देखा है।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू: बहुत कम लोगों ने उस को देखा था। जब किसी ने उस को देखा तब तबज्जह दिलाई।

Shri Matthen: May we have it in English also?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that he will speak in English also.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : तबज्जह दिखाई तो कार्रवाई की गई। तो पहली बात क्या होती है? उस किताब में से जो सब से बुरे हिस्से थे उन को निकाल कर के साइक्लो-स्टाइल करवा कर आम तौर से शायी किया जाता है। कौन लोग शायी करते हैं? वह लोग

[श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू]

शाया करते (छापते) हैं जिन को उन से एतराज है। अब कौसी गलत बात होती है। तुम उस के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करो, एजिटेशंस करो। मेरे पास भी वह पर्चे कम से कम बीस या पच्चीस आये जो कि साइक्लोस्टाइल्ड थे। फिर शहर में बलबे होते हैं, हुल्लड़ होता है, पत्थर फेंके जाते हैं, जानें जाती हैं।

दूसरी बात हमने देखी, खास तौर से पिछले बन्द महीनों में, जोश दिलाने की, जो कि पार्लियामेंट ने एक कानून बनाया है, स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन (राज्य पुनर्गठन) के बारे में। उस पर कितना उत्साह और जोश होता है? यह बात सही है कि जितना उत्साह और जोश मुल्क इन बातों में दिखाता है उस का आधा भी किसी भले काम में दिखाये तो वह कूद कर, छलांग मार कर दूसरी तरफ पड़ूँच जाये। अजीब हालत है। दूसरी तरफ हमारा ध्यान दिलाया जाता है कि हम कितने ही अच्छे अपने नक्शे बनायें, वह नक्शे नक्शे ही रह जाते हैं, अगर उस के साथ हम में कुछ खूबियाँ न हों। लोगों ने कुछ चरित्र की चर्चा की और कैरेक्टर की बात कही। जाहिर बात है कि यह मुल्क उतना ही बढ़ेगा जितना लोगों का चरित्र अच्छा हो, इस पर निर्भर करता है कि मुल्क की काम करने की हिम्मत कैसी है, माद्दा कितना है, कितना शौक है, मुल्क नम्बर्स से नहीं बढ़ता है, क्वालिटी से बढ़ता है।

एक और बुनियादी सवाल है हमारे सामने कि आज हमारे मुल्क में गलत तरह की जहूनियत से लोग बहक जाते हैं और बहकाने वाले लोगों के घोखे में आ जाते हैं। कैसे इस बात को काबू में लाया जाय? मुझे यकीन है, पूरा विश्वास है कि हमारे लोगों को अगर इत्मीनान से कोई बात समझाई जाय तो वह समझते हैं। लेकिन धर्म और मजहब का नाम लेकर, अपने प्रदेश और प्रान्त का नाम ले कर लोग उन्हें जाने किधर ले जाते हैं। इस का मैं इस वक्त जवाब नहीं दे सकता,

लेकिन आप सब के गौर करने की बात है कि हम कितनी ही प्लैनिंग करें, उस के पीछे वह बात है कि लोगों में कुछ जज्बा हो, कुछ बुनियादी बात हो, जिस से वह मिल कर काम करें और बहकें नहीं।

अभी शिबन लाल सक्सेना जी कुछ चीन की बातें कह रहे थे। साफ साफ तो समझ में नहीं आया कि उन्होंने क्या कहा लेकिन इतनी बात मैं समझा कि वह मुकाबला कर रहे थे हिन्दुस्तान का चीन से। असली मुकाबला हिन्दुस्तान और चीन का यह नहीं है कि उन के यहां २५ फी सदी हुआ और हमारे यहां १५ फी सदी हुआ। असली मुकाबला यह है कि वहां उन बातों पर ज्यादा उत्साह नहीं है जिन को रूपालानी जो ने बताया। यह वहां की एक बड़ी शक्ति की निशानी है कि उन की ताकत उन बातों पर जाया नहीं होती जिन पर हमारी जाया होती है और सब मिल कर मुल्क को बढ़ाने की कोशिश करते हैं।

अब मैं समझता हूं कि मैं अंग्रेजी में भी कुछ कह दूँ तो अच्छा है।

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in listening to this debate, and reading about it in the reports of speeches, I feel a little lost. And at the same time, there are many points raised in the debate, which are very helpful and which will no doubt help the Planning Commission and members of Government and others, to give further thought to certain aspects of this question. Now, I would like to be forgiven, if I do not deal with all those criticisms, because that would lead me in all kinds of directions, and I shall not be able to deal with them adequately. In fact, I am not competent to deal with all those adequately.

But what I would like to suggest is that the principal criticisms, constructive, or other criticisms made might well be discussed by hon. Members, who have a thought about those problems, with our Planning Commission and with the Ministries concerned. We shall gladly discuss them construc-

tively, and see what improvements can be made, either in the Plan or in the working of Government in that particular department.

For instance, Shri Feroze Gandhi spoke at some length about the working of the railways, which is one of the most important and vital undertakings in India. We shall welcome constructive discussion on that issue with members of our Railway Ministry or the Planning Commission so that we can try to get rid of those deficiencies or failings that were pointed out. After all, nobody here surely is interested in not getting rid of some obvious failing or deficiency in the working of Government or any of its departments. So I would invite others too to discuss this matter in this way and offer helpful suggestions which might enable us to get rid of those difficulties.

What I would like to say is about something more basic. What exactly are we aiming at? I do not wish to repeat what I have just said in Hindi, except to say that one of the lessons of history is that if we want to get rid of our country's poverty, we can only get rid of it through producing more wealth by our labour in this country, by the country's work. There is no doubt about it. You cannot get money from outside. Secondly, you can only produce much more wealth—some, of course, you can produce always—by adopting higher techniques. The higher the technique, the more productivity is, that is to say, by adopting the methods and techniques which have come originally out of the Industrial Revolution and have been gradually improved by successive phases of that revolution. That is to say, if we stick to old techniques, we may by hard work do some good. But ultimately, we cannot go very far. A man may work as hard as two men, if you like. He is a very strong man. He may work as hard as five men. But no man can work as hard as 1,000 men, and the modern technique gives a man the power of a thousand men. Obviously you cannot compete with that. You have to adopt it in order

not only to increase your wealth in the country, but, if I may say so, merely to survive in this world of ours today. It is a difficult world, not a very gentle world; it does not care too much for the weak. And you have to be strong, in mind, in heart, in character and in technique and in the modern ways of life. Otherwise, you go down. I have no doubt about it.

Now, that does not mean that we should give up our ways and just slavishly follow some foreign country, whether it is America or Russia or some other country, because I do believe that no country can really make good if it tamely imitates some other country—more especially a country like ours which has withstood the storms and stresses of 10,000 years, which has some, if I may say so, with all modesty, special virtue in it, some special basic strength in it, which has made it survive. We value that virtue and that basic strength. There is no question about copying anybody. But while we have to stand on our own soil, firmly and not allow ourselves to be blown about this way or that way, we have to realise that we have fallen back in the race of man, that other countries have advanced. Other countries have explored nature's ways and understood nature, while we went about to our astrologers and palmists. They looked at nature and understanding nature's ways, got the power hidden in nature. What is all this, whether it is steam, electricity or atomic energy? These are all hidden powers of nature which phase after phase have been discovered by man, not invented, discovered. They are there. He finds them out.

And so because of that, the power in the hands of man has increased tremendously, a thousandfold, or if you take the atomic bomb, a millionfold. A man becomes, therefore, equal to 10,000 men.

Therefore, we have to understand these nature's ways. It is not a question of European or English, British or Russian. We have to understand nature's ways and profit by nature's powers, which America has done and

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which Russia has done. So long as we do not do that, we remain powerless and weak, and unable—apart from not being able to defend ourselves in case of need—to produce the wealth which will get rid of our poverty. That is the basic proposition.

Now, in dealing with all these wealth-producing matters, one has always to remember what the object of wealth is. First of all, what is wealth? When I speak of wealth, I am not referring, of course, to gold and silver, currency notes and the like; I am referring to goods, what people require. Now, what do we produce wealth for? Surely, we produce it to enable human beings to lead decent and good lives. We do not produce it for some millionaires to accumulate and flaunt about. It is to enable every human being in our country to lead a good life, good in every way, to have every opportunity for growth etc. That is the object of wealth.

Therefore, the methods we use for the production of wealth should not be such as impair that good life. Otherwise, you have the wealth, but you do not have the human being to profit by that wealth. Therefore, the methods have to be not methods which demean or degrade or ultimately lessen the value of the human being.

Now, you have to see these balances. I have no doubt that the machine and higher techniques are quite essential. But I have no doubt also that I should not use the machine, if by its immediate use I create human degradation and human suffering; ultimately I do not—I am quite sure of it—but I am talking about the transition phase. In the transition phase, we have to balance, therefore, what might be called heavy industry, light industry, cottage industry, village industry and the like. Because our problem is a manifold and difficult problem which has to be seen in all its phases. We cannot see it in one way only, as some people, some enthusiasts do.

I think one hon. Member opposite criticised this whole Plan on the

ground that it had watered down the old plan frame where there was some mention of some more heavy industry and machine building industry and the like, and that has been removed and, therefore, there had been probably some kind of decrease, an attempt to water down the socialistic objective or methods first indicated in the Plan. I think the hon. Member was very mistaken in her criticism. If there is one thing on which we have been laying stress, it is the development of heavy industry, the development of machine making industry, the development of steel plants and the like, which are basic. She referred to the Plan frame. The Plan frame was an initial exercise in drawing up some of the basic features of this Plan. The figures in the Plan frame, when they were examined, were found to be far out. That was nobody's fault, because at that time, the figures had been rather rough guesses. But when they were examined, they were completely out. So they had to be revised completely and the whole texture of the planning became somewhat different, because the plans were different, but the strategy remained the same. It is the strategy that is important and the strategy of the Plan in the Second Five Year Plan changed considerably from the strategy of the first Plan. It was not in opposition to it; it developed, you might say. The strategy of the First Plan was, apart from the carrying on of the big Schemes, what we had, it was essentially laying stress on greater food production which was highly important and which paid us dividends. I must confess now that it would have been of more advantage to us if in the First Plan we had directed our attention and activities more towards heavy industry. If we had built or tried to start a steel plant, then, it would have saved us much trouble and much money because the later you do it the worse it is. And that is why we are spending a vast sum today over three steel plants. It is an enormous sum for India. We do it because if we do not do it, it means a continuous drain on us of

foreign exchange and money being sent abroad to buy steel and buy machines and the like. Steel is important before we start an industry; it is the basic want of industry.

The second thing is heavy industry itself; I mean not heavy industry but machine-making industry. We consider it most important. How to do it? I do not know how many Members are engineers here or who can think about it rather logically. I do not pretend to be an engineer. But I know it is a complicated undertaking and it is no good saying we should produce a big steel plant. It may be much more advisable for us to build parts of the steel plant in the various plants we have got and to develop them instead of having one composite structure. I do not know; it is a matter to be examined. Anyhow, what I wish to say is that we have attached the greatest importance to the building up of the machine-making industry. I think we are likely to spend more money on it than is provided for in the Plan. I am not sure; I believe the estimates given to me are that by the end of the Second Plan we ought to be able to build 60 or 70 per cent. of the steel plant in India.

Shri Boovaraghasamy: In North India or South India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The safest place is Central India, I suppose. No one can complain.

These are technical projects and I cannot argue here how to build a machine-building industry. All I wish to say to this House is that we attach the greatest importance to the setting up of a machine-building industry in India because if we decide to have machines in India we must have the machine-building industry. We cannot go on buying machines from abroad and cannot rely on spare parts from abroad.

We attached the greatest importance to agriculture and food production. There has been a shift in the Second Plan towards heavy industry, a very big shift. But there has been no differ-

ence in our thinking about the vital and basic importance of agricultural production and more especially food production, for a variety of reasons. One, of course, is an obvious one that it is absolutely fantastic for an agricultural country like India to have to import foodgrains. If we are neither industrially developed nor agriculturally developed, what are we? (Interruption). We simply go down.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Dhobi ka gadha.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member has a vivid mind and speaks from experience so often.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: And thereby hangs a tale!

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So, the first thing is we must provide enough food and other agricultural products for our people and for a growing population—quite enough. We have made great progress in the past and there is no doubt about it. And, our present troubles are not quite so serious, I believe, as they appear to be. It is true that for the last year or two we had very bad harvests that made a big difference. But oddly enough the troubles are due to almost marginal differences. A little marginal difference in our present structure makes a difference for the prices to go up. But hon. Members know that already there is a tendency for prices of wheat etc. to come down, so that it is not so bad as people think. Anyhow we have to produce enough food. It is not enough. We ought to produce a large surplus quantity of food and other agricultural products so as to make good the deficiency on the industrial side, so as to pay for what we import from abroad. Instead of paying for food we should pay in food for the machines or other material that we have to get from abroad. That is the only surest source of improving the wealth of the country that we can command. If we do enough of that it would make a difference. All these gaps that you see, the gaps that people lay stress on, the difference of Rs. 800 crores or whatever the gap is sup-

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posed to be in our foreign exchange or other matters, all these gaps can be very largely covered, if we can increase our agricultural production. In fact that is the surest and easiest way of covering.

Some people think that it is very difficult and it is rather absurd for Shri Nanda or for me to talk about 40 per cent. increase in 5 years or even 35 per cent. I have a great disadvantage that I am not an agriculturist. But, perhaps, that is not such a great disadvantage because I can apply a clear mind to the situation, not a mind stuck in grooves which finds itself unable to get out of these grooves. I find that the produce in India per acre is practically the lowest in the world. Why is that so? Surely, our peasants are fine people. It is not that they do not work hard. But why is it? Because they have fallen into evil ways, because their advisers have fallen into evil ways, because even our experts have sometimes fallen into evil ways. When I say 'evil ways', I am not talking about tractors and all that. That is modern mechanised agriculture. Not that but some other things like better seeds, somewhat better ploughs, better this and better that; everything that can be done, better manures, very simple things which each peasant can do, with a little help no doubt, and which can make an enormous difference. And the difference will be enormous because his produce is so low at the present moment. Even a little difference means 20 to 30 per cent. progress.

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You can say in another way that we have in India at the present moment production per acre which is as good as almost anywhere in the world—in selected places, not the average production, not one or two but a number of selected places, the production is as good as anywhere in the world. That is to say, we can do it, and there is no doubt about it. Maybe that particular selected place is not a good example because it was

tended too carefully, and nobody can tend hundreds of thousands of acres in that way. Let us not take that. Take half of that and then the yield is double or treble.

Therefore, in theory or in practice there appears to be not the slightest difficulty except the difficulty of removing masses of human beings. Of course, it is a difficult proposition always. Take one, ten or hundred, you can do it; take a thousand, you can do it and there is no doubt about it. I repeat I am not talking about mechanised agriculture, I am talking about more or less our present—with improvements which I shall mention—agriculture with such things as better seeds, better manure, better implements, simple and better ploughs and all that, and a little more attention to some of the modern knowledge...

Shri P. N. Rajabhoj (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Slum clearance and landless labour.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If the hon. Member wants the slums to be cleared and converted into fields, his observations might be pertinent; otherwise it is not.

Another thing which, I think, is necessary, and in fact essential, is the development of co-operatives, agrarian co-operatives. Here we have a certain initial difficulty, that is in the sense that we cannot do it by decree; we have to get people to understand and agree to it. But I think we can get them to do that, and we should try our hardest. The real difficulty always I have found is not in converting the peasant but in converting ourselves. If we are not convinced, how can we convince somebody else? And I find many people have grave doubts about their being able to put across to the Indian farmer this idea of agrarian co-operatives. If I may say so, I am quite convinced that unless you have agrarian co-operatives, the farmer will go to the wall—not everywhere in India, I mean—and it will not be a sudden process. But I say you cannot take advantage of many of the modern techniques unless you work on more

or less large farms. You can have it if you like either large farms or large landholdings. I do not want that. The only alternative, therefore, is for the small farmers to come together and have a co-operative. That is the other alternative. Of course, there is no rigid size or pattern of the co-operative. In a country like India where climatic conditions differ and where the type of farming differs, all this will have to be adjusted, but the basic thing is that agrarian co-operatives are an essential thing to aim at.

How are we to do all this? Essentially this is the business of the State Governments, agriculture, I mean, with our Food and Agriculture Ministry helping them in every way as they have helped them in the past with money, this, that, advice and in other ways. But it is the job of the States Administration.

I said the other day in the other House that the impression I have gathered—I hope it is not right—is that in our States, the Agriculture Ministry is considered a kind of poor cousin; it is not considered the most important Ministry.

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): During the last four years, the position of the Agriculture Ministries has improved considerably.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am glad with the persistent and insistent efforts of Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh, the position of the Ministries has improved. It is a most important subject—agriculture—obviously. Meanwhile, in the last three or four years we have built up a rather remarkable and a rather, if I may use a very strong word, wonderful organisation, and that is the Community Development Organisation, both for the community project aspect and for the National Extension Service. At the present moment I have not got the exact figures here, but roughly it covers a hundred million people in our rural areas, and that is a fairly large coverage. And this is increasing, of course, every year. This is not the coverage for show purposes.

You cannot show several hundred thousands of villages; a few might be. In the process of the next few years it is intended to cover the whole of rural India with this Organisation.

"The first thing I should like the House to appreciate is the organisational aspect of it. For the first time we have built up an organisation whereby in those particular areas which come within the scope of that organisation we can reach from the top to the cultivator. There are links. The great difficulty in the past has been that by the Government of India or the State Governments very fine decisions were taken and resolutions were made, but they never trickled down to the poor farmer. Sometimes vaguely they might have heard that printed circulars in the English language were distributed no doubt to various officials, and my friend, Shri Tandonji would say: "How can you reach the farmer if you issue circulars in the English language?" Of course, you cannot and you did not. Really Government functioned isolated from the people who were working in the field or the factory.

For the first time in our Community Development Organisation we have built up a magnificent organisation. I am not for the moment talking about the work that has already been done. It has been very good, and I can assure Acharya Kripalani that he will find quite considerable measure of enthusiasm if he goes there—not quite, of course, equal to the enthusiasm for the things which he mentioned he saw and which are prevalent in this country where people get excited over old social customs but quite like a heartening degree of enthusiasm.

There are at the present moment—I wish I had the figures with me—about 1,50,000 people *gramsevak*s and *sevik*s and others working and we are training them. We give them a year's training. By and large the *gramsevak*s and *sevik*s are a fine lot, earnest, enthusiastic, knowledgeable to some extent, and disciplined. They have done a very good piece of work. The Community Development Organi-

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sation has been interesting itself in agricultural matters. That is one of its chief jobs. But now we want to turn its attention much more pointedly and aggressively towards this agricultural development and make it almost its chief function. I do not wish to deprive it of its other functions which are highly important because, to some extent, it is the other function that has given the tone to that organisation and that has brought enthusiasm of the people. Therefore, the other functions are important but having built up that, we now want and we are turning it in this direction.

How can we do that? The first thing is that the Community Projects Development Organisation should, here at the Centre, be brought in close touch with our Food and Agriculture Ministry. Secondly, it should be in the closest touch with the State Agricultural Ministries. There has been, in the past, a fair measure of co-operation between the Community Projects Administration and the Food and Agriculture Ministry—not that there has not been. But, we want to bring them much closer together so that they may think alike and work alike and push alike. I would appeal to the State Agriculture Ministries also to co-operate and to receive the co-operation and help of the Community Development Organisation in the fullest measure and utilise this great organisation. The community projects in the States are not worked by the Government of India or by the Planning Commission; they are worked by the States of course. I have found that, although they are worked by the States and worked very well by the States—the Chief Minister is usually interested in this, the principal development officer is an officer of a very high degree and therefore one of the best—yet, in some of the States, subject to any recent change, the connection between their own development officer working in the community projects and their Agriculture Ministries, is not the closest. They work in different compartments. We want to

remove that. I have not got the shadow of doubt that if this marriage between the Agriculture Ministries at the Centre and the States and the Community Projects Administration takes place, the results will be very gratifying in the shade. (*Interruptions.*) The offsprings will be numerous.

Shri Chattopadhyaya: Let us not mix up 'issues' after that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Shri N. C. Chatterjee criticised the Planning Commission and he has said that the Planning Commission had three separate duties—planning, executing and then, I think, inspection. There is some confusion in his mind. The Planning Commission had no executive functions. Their chief function of course is planning, which means thinking, evolving plans and submitting them to the Government. That is the chief function. The Government may consult them. We do consult them about any scheme but that is a different matter. The State Governments may consult them. But, they have no executive functions at all.

So far as inspection and appraisal are concerned, personally I think that it is not a direct function of the Planning Commission. They do not do it; they organise it. After all, what do we inspect and what do we appraise? The implementation of the Plan in Madras or Travancore-Cochin or Punjab or whatever it may be is not being done by the Planning Commission. I entirely agree that it is completely wrong for the scrutinising authority to be the same as the working authority; it is just like audit being given to somebody else and not to the person who does the work. It is important that some independent authority should appraise the work done. In regard to these community projects etc., the Planning Commission appointed an appraisal committee of which, I think, Prof. Karve was the Chairman. He is an independent person. So, it was not the Planning Commission doing it. That Committee pro-

duced an excellent report of appraisal which many of the hon. Members might have seen. The Planning Commission may have many faults; it may require gearing up; it may require many things. But, this criticism, I submit, is not justified—the criticism made by Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

In this connection, I should like to say that this question of appraisal of work, the audit of achievement, is the most important. We do not do it properly. Previously nobody did it; nobody thought of it. There was a good deal of argument about the Auditor-General and audit here. The Auditor-General is the most important functionary of the Government and the Constitution has given him a high place. But, the Auditor-General is not always competent to audit the achievement. He can audit the spending of money—whether it is rightly spent or wrongly spent. Suppose it is a scientific achievement, only a scientist can audit it; if it is an engineering achievement, an engineer can do it and so on. Therefore, it becomes very necessary for us to organise this audit of achievement, whatever it may be called. I should like, along with that, a kind of statistical appraisal also. All this means that our statistical apparatus must grow. It is growing and we have the Central Statistical Institute.

Now, I come to another matter which I had referred to previously—that is the question of manpower, and more especially, trained manpower which is of the highest importance. I confess quite frankly to this House that sometimes very important matters, which we know to be important, somehow escape our attention and then, suddenly, we wake up to their extreme importance and try to catch up. The question of manpower is one such. We really ought to have thought of it in much more concrete terms at the beginning of the First Plan, not at the beginning of the Second. Here we are. Of course we vaguely thought about it and there is something in the First Five Year Plan Report about it.

Now, having come up against this basic difficulty, we are putting up machines, not having trained men to run them. We are putting up steel plants, not knowing who will take charge of them when they are ready. Remember, it takes less time to put up a steel plant than to train a man to look after it. We have to have much more men. We find that every estimate that we had made previously, of the number of trained engineers or trained this or that, so completely short. In fact, we can have as big an estimate we like; even then, it will probably fall short of the needs. We come to this conclusion that whatever estimate we may make about our needs in trained personnel, it is likely to be short.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): What about the unemployed engineers and technicians?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There may be one or two; I do not know. But, I should be very glad if the names of any unemployed engineers or competent technicians are sent to us; I shall be very happy. There may be some fractional unemployment, some difficulty, some human factor comes in, whatever it is. But, the fact is that we require more—not so much now, but a year later or two or three years later—when these big plants come up; we shall then require them by their thousands; it is not a question of a few.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The D.V.C. personnel are all technicians, but they were not taken over.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Anyhow we are at the present moment setting up a number of committees. First of all, in the Planning Commission we are setting up a division of the Planning Commission to deal with statistics and manpower and one or two other matters. Secondly, we are setting up a committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also dealing specially with scientific, including engineering etc., manpower.

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These two will closely co-ordinate their activities. Thirdly, I believe that there is some kind of a 'Man-power Directorate' which is being considered.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Skilled, unskilled or both?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Obviously, all these things are for skilled. You do not keep records of unskilled people. You want employment for unskilled people, I understand, but you do not keep a kind of record of their training and all that with a view to see where to fit them in.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I raised this question because the whole of the D.V.C. personnel are skilled, but they are being thrown out. I cannot find an answer to that.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think they are all being thrown out. I think nearly all of them will probably be absorbed elsewhere. Anyhow we are taking steps and we are thinking about it. We cannot do that with everybody, but certainly the scholars—our scholars—who go abroad, we offer them, subject to their passing their examinations, assured employment when they come back. If they cannot get jobs immediately, nevertheless, we keep them on our rolls at least and send them to some factories or somewhere till they get jobs. So, these are the various approaches that are being made.

If I may refer back to what I said right at the beginning, the enormous changes that have taken place in the world, and are taking place, require a fresh mental approach to all our problems. We require all the new minds to understand the new world which is growing up around us. That new world is a highly scientific, technical and technological one. I would be the last person to suggest that in paying attention to these various matters—scientific, technical and technological—we should ignore or lessen the importance of cultural and

spiritual values. I do not see any conflict between the two. In fact, I think it has little to do with culture for any person to tell me to stick to some outworn custom which has no place today. Certainly there are basic standards and basic values which may be said to be timeless. Undoubtedly, those we must adhere to. But every odd old custom which has no relation to facts or lives today is really a degradation of culture today. Therefore, we have really to develop a basic cultural climate in this country which suits all this that we are going to do, that we intend to do. If we do not develop that climate, then whatever we do, we may do it well, but it really is not integrated in our lives; it is something added on, if you like. It is an annexe, something separate and added on as if—how shall I put it—we may put up some kind of a factory, we may travel by a railway train or go in an aeroplane. But there you sit in it and your mind and your habits might belong, well, possibly, to some age, possibly a few hundred or a few thousand years ago. That is the type I call "something being added on" and not being integrated. We have to develop some kind of an integrated culture; that is, standing on the soil of India with all that we owe to India, retain that tremendous thing that we owe to India and taking all that scientific advance has brought us.

And, scientific advance is not a monopoly of Europe, America or Russia. It is something belonging to the world. It is something in which, in a certain measure, our own scientists have taken part and in which, I think, in future our scientists will give even greater results. It is a common property of mankind. So we have to develop this scientific temper, understand it, develop it, integrate it with our own basic culture and thus have this integrated culture.

Now, we have been talking about this Second Five Year Plan, about finances, resources and so on and so forth. We have talked about prices

going up or down, about the possibilities of inflation and all that. There are so many factors outside our control, and we have to adapt ourselves to things that happen elsewhere. In regard to prices going up, we think of our prices, but think of prices going up in other countries. They are outside our control. If we have to buy a machine and if the price of that machine goes up, what are we to do about it? We buy it or do not buy it; we pay the new price or do not pay. So, we have to suffer for inflation in other countries, apart from any tendency to that here. And that is again another reason why we should somehow, as rapidly as possible, get out of this dependence on foreign countries. We can only get out of dependence, to a large extent, when we have built up our own heavy industry and light industry—heavy industry being the basic industry and after that will come the light industry; otherwise we will continue to depend and will have to pay fancy prices. When something happens there or some upset takes place we suffer for it.

Only today news came about a certain development in the Middle Eastern regions between Europe and Asia in regard to the Suez Canal. Now, none of us can say what further developments might be. We hope for the best and try to be optimistic. But it is folly to ignore the grave dangers that face the world in this region and to forget that it is not that region only that is affected if any conflict occurs but other regions are affected, India is affected, our Second Plan is affected and so many other things I think. So this dark shadow again begins to hover over us and it is not in our power to remove, to do anything today. We try our best. Sometimes, it may be we succeed to a small extent in influencing events but, obviously, we cannot shape world's destiny. We have to suffer for what happens in the world and we have to prepare our minds here and now to any possible developments and to see that we stand up to it

and maybe, shoulder heavier burdens because of our developments and yet carry on with the Second Plan, because it is only in that way that we escape future disasters and burdens.

Mr. Speaker: As many as 78 speakers have already spoken on this matter in the House—in both the Sessions. So far as the Committees are concerned, the Committees have taken 84 hours and 5 minutes, and in the Committees 313 speeches were made. Therefore, it cannot be easily said, or cannot be said at all, that there has not been sufficient discussion over this matter.

Shri Raghunath Singh: But no chance was given to Members who wanted to speak about ship-yards.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Prime Minister has said that so far as the various other matters which have not been disposed of or for which sufficient time could not be found for being discussed on the floor of the House, the Planning Commission is always ready to discuss those matters and that they would try to adopt such of the suggestions as are made. I am sure that is the intention of the Planning Commission.

Shri Nanda: We would accept amendment No. 18 which stands in the name of Shri C. R. Narasimhan.

Mr. Speaker: In such matters, wherever there is disapproval, that motion is put first, and wherever it is one of approval, that is put next. Therefore, I shall first put the amendment which stands in the name of Shri Kamath and Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy. It is amendment No. 20. I shall put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House regrets that the Second Five Year Plan with its over-emphasis on heavy industries is not sufficiently employment-oriented, and envisages a development programme which

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will accentuate the regional economic imbalance and disparity in the distribution of income and wealth as well as a dangerous centralization of economic power."

The motion was negatived.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury (Ghatal): My amendment—amendment No. 1—may also be put.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

That for the original Resolution, the following be substituted:

"This House while recording its general approval of the objectives contained in the Second Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission resolves that necessary modifications should be made in the recommendations of the Commission on the following lines:

- (i) While raising resources by taxation due consideration will be made of the income, consumption pattern and living conditions of the different sections of the population.
- (ii) Original recommendations of the Land Reform Panel with regard to the imposition of ceiling on land-holdings, rent, tenancy etc. should be restored.
- (iii) With a view to strengthening the public sector, no permission should be granted to the private sector for the installation of heavy industries.
- (iv) Further investment of foreign capital should be prohibited and remittance of profits on existing foreign capital in India should be strictly restricted.
- (v) Deficit financing should be reduced and the gap thus created should be filled up

by tapping the surplus economic potential existing in the country.

(vi) Comprehensive social security measures should be embodied in the Plan in the interest of the working class.

(vii) Larger allocation should be made for rural health centres and supply of drinking water in rural areas.

(viii) Further democratisation of the administrative structure should be provided at all levels."

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: I shall now put amendment No. 18 to the vote.

The question is:

That in the Resolution, add at the end:

"and relying on the enthusiasm and support of the people, affirms the common determination of the nation to carry out and improve the targets and aims set out in it; and further calls upon all the citizens of India to work wholeheartedly for the full and timely realisation of the targets and aims of the Second Five Year Plan."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The rest of the amendments are barred.

Now, I shall put the Resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House records its general approval of the principles, objectives and programmes of development contained in the Second Five Year Plan as prepared by the Planning Commission, and relying on the enthusiasm and support of the people, affirms the

common determination of the nation to carry out and improve the targets and aims set out in it; and further calls upon all the citizens of India to work wholeheartedly for the full and timely realisation of the targets and aims of the Second Five Year Plan".

The motion was adopted.

DATE OF NEXT SESSION

✓
Mr. Speaker: A recommendation has been made to the President to call the next session on the 14th November, 1956.

Shri Kamath: Not 12th?

Mr. Speaker: 14th.

Shri Kamath: I suppose it is because it is the Prime Minister's birthday.

Mr. Speaker: The President has to act on the advice of the Government; the Government is entitled to give advice.

The House has done excellent work in regard to the States Reorganisation Bill, the Constitution (Amendment) Bill and also the Second Five Year Plan. All the Members of the House—all sections—can very well congratulate themselves.

Shri Kamath: We congratulate you also.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned *sine die*.

6-30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.

DAILY DIGEST

[Thursday 13th September, 1956]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT 6963-76

(1) In view of the statement made by the Prime Minister, the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri H. N. Mukherjee and Shrimati Renu Chakravarty regarding the situation arising out of the statement of the Prime Minister of Britain made on the 12th September 1956, in the House of Commons on Suez issue.

(2) In view of the statement made by the Minister of Finance, the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Sadhan Gupta regarding the fixation of pay scales and other service conditions of the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation.

(3) In view of the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture, the Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri S. L. Sakseena regarding the damage caused by floods in certain districts of Eastern U.P.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 6979-81

The following papers were laid on the Table :

(1) A copy of each of the following Notifications, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, making certain further amendments to the Air Corporations Rules, 1954 :

(i) Notification No. 7-CA(9)/55, dated the 20th August, 1956.

(ii) Notification No. 7-CA (10)/55, dated the 17th August, 1956.

(2) A copy of the Notification S. R. O. 2026, dated the 8th September, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(3) A copy of the Notification No. S. R. O. 2027, dated the 8th September, 1956, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds Act, 1952.

(4) A copy of the Report on the Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department by Shri K. P. Velu Pillay, in pursuance of an assurance given on the 3rd September, 1956, by the Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1255 regarding Travancore-Cochin State Transport Department.

(5) A copy of each of the Delimitation Commission, India Final Orders Nos. 32 to 35, published in the Gazettes of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 3, dated the 30th July, 1956, under sub-section (3) of section 9A of the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952.

(6) A copy of the Central Excises Notification No. 10-CER/56, dated the 1st September, 1956, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[DAILY DIGEST]

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

- (7) The minutes of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House (Seventeenth to Nineteenth) held during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Sessions.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 6981

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had no recommendations to make to Lok Sabha in regard to the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Bill, 1956, passed by Lok Sabha on the 3rd September, 1956.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILL 6981

Secretary reported to Lok Sabha that the Travancore-Cochin Appropriation (No. 2 Bill, 1956, which had been passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session, was assented to by the President on the 9th September, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS PRESENTED 6981

Tenth Report was presented

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 6981-84

Shrimati Kamalendu Mati Shah called the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the floods and the relief rendered in Tehri-Garhwal.

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs laid on the Table a Statement in regard thereto.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE 6984-85

Ten members were granted leave of absence from the Sittings of Lok Sabha. The absence of one Member was condoned.

BILLS INTRODUCED 6985-86

1. Terminal Tax on Railway Passengers Bill, 1956 6985
2. Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill 1956 6986

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER 6986-92

The Minister of Railways made a further statement regarding the accident to the Secunderabad-Dronachalam passenger train on the midnight of September 1, 1956.

The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement in regard to the point of privilege raised by Shri V. G. Deshpande on the 12th September 1956.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED 6992, 7005-7147

Further discussion on the Resolution re Second Five Year Plan moved by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the 23rd May, 1956 was resumed and the Resolution was adopted as amended.

THE LOK SABHA ADJOURNED SINE DIE.

R&SUM **OF THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF LOK SABHA**

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		Withdrawn	1
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16. REPORTS OF PARLIAMENTARY
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